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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1874. NO. 63.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—Newspaper Decisions. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unsalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

5. Remittances must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are ordered to register letters whenever requested to do so.

6. Communications designed for publication should be addressed to RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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FIRST EDITION.

Steamboat Disaster at New Orleans

THE EMPIRE SINKS AT HER WHARF.

Over Thirty Persons Drowned in their Berths.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—The regular lower coast packet Empire, Captain Jeanfrenn, sunk to her texas at about four o'clock this morning, at her landing at the foot of Conti street. The Empire arrived about 10:30 o'clock A. M., heavily loaded with sugar, molasses, rice, &c. Several passengers left the boat upon its arrival, otherwise the loss of life would have been very large. As it is, fourteen passengers and many of the crew are believed to have been drowned. Five bodies were recovered, including the Captain's eldest daughter, about seventeen years of age, and Mr. Fresnel, a well-known plantation engineer. Captain Jeanfreau lost four children and saved his wife and baby, who, with him, were sleeping in the texas. D. K. Fenwick, a passenger who escaped from the sinking steamer, gives, as his opinion, that the boat was overloaded and parted in the center.

The Empire was built at Algiers about three years ago, was owned by the Empire Parish Packet Company, and was valued at about $50,000. She had on board about 160 bags (weight of sugar), besides a large number of barrels of molasses and a quantity of rice. It is impossible at the present to get the actual number of lives lost, as the books and papers of the boat are under the texas.

Captain Jeanfreau states that the Empire had only a fair cargo and was not overloaded; that her guards were well above water. At the time of the sinking he was awakened by great noise and confusion, caught one of his children and swam with it to shore; that his wife standing on deck with the babe in her arms as the boat went down she clung to the wheel house of the Pinafish Johnson, which stood alongside; that the violent shock wrenched from her grasp her child, who fell into the water and was drowned.

John Dugan says: "An mate of the Empire. We arrived last night about twelve o'clock, and tied up. Went to my room and almost immediately went to sleep. Between four and five o'clock heard a tremendous crash. Thinking we had been run into, rushed on deck. Seeing she was sinking, shouted for everybody to get life preservers. Rushed along forward, shouting to wake all I could. Intended to run into the cabin, when the boat, almost in a second's time, seemed to sink and I was thrown into the water. Swam until I could catch hold of something and save myself."

Eugene Durabe, the pilot, says: "When the boat sank was in my bed. Heard a crash and thought we were run into. I was thrown into the water. I think the boat broke in two, she sank so quickly."

Five bodies have been found. The number lost is uncertain, as no one is positive as to the number who left the boat immediately upon her arrival here. The boat is said to be insured for fifteen thousand dollars.

Capt. Jeanfrau states that to his best knowledge the Empire had one hundred and sixty-nine hogsheads of sugar, seventy-nine barrels of molasses, two hundred and thirty-eight barrels of rice, and seven hundred and eighty-five sacks of rough rice. He says the boat did not break in two, but went down stiff and solid. He cannot account for her sinking, as she was not overloaded, and there was no unusual water anywhere when he retired at night. He cannot tell how many passengers he had, as the books are in the safe in the clerk's room. He thinks there were about thirty-five lost, four being his children, Fanny, seventeen years old, Johnny, twelve years, Ada, eight years, and Walter, seven months. He is overwhelmed with grief, and can scarcely realize the sorrows of last night. The bodies of Fanny and Walter, and Mr. Frisbee, engineer of the Magnolia plantation, and two children of Mr. Hemple, have been recovered. The boat and cargo was partially insured in city offices. The bell boat, Osage, will attempt to raise the wreck to-morrow, when the bodies of the drowned persons will probably be recovered.

The following are the names, as far as known, of the missing and believed to be lost: Henry Jackson, Numa Roberts (carpenter), Wm. Green (engineer), Mr. Saddox, from Bellair plantation, Antoine Mre, of Baras, Mr. and Mrs. Culpepper and two children, Mrs. Jos. Martin, of Point a Hache, Mrs. Mazelle, of Union plantation, Rose St. John (stewardess), Charles Williams (pantry keeper), Charles Ward and John Williams (cook boys).

IRONTON, OHIO.

Charlie Ross in Town—Serious Accident on the Cars.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 17, 1874.

Monday afternoon Jas. Keaton, in attempting to board the coal train on the Iron Railroad, at the tunnel, lost his footing and fell under the cars. One car passed over his left leg, just above the ankle, badly crushing it. The leg was amputated below the knee, and it is feared that he will not recover.

Mr. David Waite brought the boy supposed to be Charlie Ross to Ironton yesterday. He is now at Mr. Waite's residence.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The trial of Count Von Arnim has been postponed till December 9.

Small pox is becoming alarmingly prevalent in Brownsville, Texas.

The British Government has determined to organize a polar exploring expedition without delay.

The steamers Pommerania, from Hamburg, and Java, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Indiana, is in session at Indianapolis.

The American House, Boston, was damaged by fire yesterday to the amount of thirty thousand dollars.

The statement that a compromise had been effected between the Government of Buenos Ayres and the insurgents, is false.

Omaha pork packers are packing all the hogs they can get. The weather for the last week has been very favorable for such operations.

Santanta has been sent back to Texas to be delivered to the Governor of that State, having broken his parole. Big Tree has not yet been returned.

The Striking coal miners in St. Clair county, Illinois, have resolved to allow Union miners to begin work to-day who will get four cents a bushel for digging.

The Secretary of War has telegraphed to General Ord, at Omaha, inquiring how much men's clothing will be needed by the grasshopper sufferers during the winter.

Osborne, Republican, has 13,447 majority for Governor in Kansas. The average majority for the rest of the State ticket is about 9,000. The Legislature is two-thirds Republican.

A dispatch from London says five Yarmouth fishing craft have been missing since the recent gale, and are believed to have been lost with all on board—upwards of fifty persons.

President Grant and family, members of the Cabinet and other prominent officials, will go to Baltimore Saturday, to hear Delafiany's lecture in the interest of the National Washington monument.

Navigation upon the canals of New York will be closed for the season of 1874, on the 5th of December, except on lateral canals, which will be closed at the direction of the commissioners in charge.

The auction sale of the property set apart for public uses by James Lick, of San Francisco, took place yesterday, and aggregated one million nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand and nine and twenty-five dollars.

President and Mrs. Grant gave a card reception to Colonel Frederick and his bride last evening. The diplomatic corps, Gen. George Bancroft, General Sherman, Admiral Porter, members of the Cabinet, Senators, representatives and officers of the army and navy were present.

Professor Marsh, of Yale College, is detained at Red Cloud Agency, the Indians objecting to his visiting the newly discovered fossil region. It is supposed that, after a certain amount of opposition and speech making, the Indians will give their consent to the progress of the Professor's expedition.

The Philadelphia Board of Trade, at its session Monday evening, opposed the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Canada. It also adopted the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the Executive Council of the National Board of Trade be requested to act in conjunction with the National Board of Steam Navigation, to secure, at the coming session of Congress, the passage through the Senate of General Negley's House bill for the better inspection of vessels propelled by steam upon the waters of the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Marine News.

LONDON, November 17.—Steamships Neckar, from New York and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 17, 5 P. M.—The weather throughout England to-day was unsettled; late for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 3½ per cent. Consols for money 93⅝; for account 93¾. United States bonds—5-20's 1865, 106¾; do 1867, 106⅝; 10-40's, 104⅝; new 5's, 103¾. New York Central 95; Erie 20¾@21; do preferred 43.

PARIS, November 17.—Rentes 61 francs 47½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 17.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7¾d; Orleans 8¼d. Sales of 15,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 7,500 American. Breadstuffs firm. Red Western spring wheat 8s 2d@8s 3d. Mixed Western corn 26s 6d@26s 9d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 2,000 quarters; American—none. Spirits of petroleum 9½d; refined 8¾@8½d. Lard 71s. Beef 88s.

LONDON, November 17.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "The weather during the past week has been cold. There has been some snow and frost, which have been injurious to pastures, but at the same time have favorably checked the wheat, which was getting too luxuriant. The wheat market is improving in tone. A rise of a shilling is noted on the Continent."

ARKANSAS.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SMITH KEEPS SHADY—ACTION BY THE LEGISLATURE.

LITTLE ROCK, November 17.—The Senate to-day passed the joint resolution commending the prompt action of Governor Garland in the Smith matter. A bill was also introduced and passed to a third reading, authorizing the Governor to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the apprehension of the parties charged with conspiring for the overthrow of the government and other crimes of a like character. The same quiet which has prevailed since Smith's proclamation was made public, still prevails. Nothing has yet been heard of Smith, nor has there been any demonstration in his behalf by anybody in any part of the State.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Judge Poland, of the Congressional Investigating Committee, left for Washington this evening. Judge Ward, of the committee, remains here. It is reported here that Judge Poland was summoned to Washington by the Attorney General.

The General Assembly has passed a joint resolution of thanks to Governor Baxter for his course during the past two years.

ADVICES FROM GOVERNOR GARLAND.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Governor Garland sent the following telegram to his counsel in Washington, dated yesterday:

LITTLE ROCK—All is peace and quiet here—perfectly so. I will have no collision unless it be forced upon me by resisting the process of law or attacking me. All classes of people—all parties—are supporting me, and I cannot find Smith and his party to arrest them with warrants, and no one knows where they are.

Another telegram from Garland, dated to-day, says: "Only one arrest has been made—Prince, and on examination he was discharged. The guilty ones, Smith and Wheeler, are fugitives, and cannot be found. All quiet and government moving on admirably."

A REPUBLICAN VIEW OF THE CASE.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The following, from the editor of a Republican paper at Little Rock, was received here to-night by Samuel Dorsey, of Arkansas:

LITTLE ROCK, November 17.—The Republicans are waiting patiently for some definite action by the Federal authorities at Washington. They can protect themselves if forced to do so. They have always been loyal and obedient to the mandates of higher authority. The Federal Government sustained Baxter in his conflict with Brooks, and by that means alone Garland and his crowd of White Leaguers obtained possession of the state courts and all, and they at once commenced a regular system of murders, intimidations and other fearful crimes, which are resulting in all the horrors of civil war. Business throughout the State is almost entirely suspended, and the White Leaguers' militia roam at large. If we are to fight we wish to know it. The facts in the matter is settled the sooner it will be for all.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Case—Hearing at Richmond, Ind., To-day—Line of Defense.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., November 17, 1874.

To-morrow the hearing in the Muncie Railroad case will come up in the Circuit Court, at Richmond. The allegations of the plaintiffs are already known. Interest now centers in what will be done by the other side. President C. H. Dalton and Attorney R. C. Bell arrived from Boston last night. The defense will be that the complaint is a falsehood from beginning to end and a blackmailing scheme; that the charges are made by well-known persons in the interest of the White Water Valley Railroad Company. Those persons charged with the fraud are wealthy and of high standing, aggregating a capital between six and sixty millions, such as A. Jones, M. Forbes, Dwight Foster, C. H. Dalton and others, of Boston, Moses Taylor, John Bostes and Wm. Bosters, of New York, Barney Broad & Co., of London, James T. Jolly, of Detroit, Larse & Adams and others, of Cincinnati; that the action of the court at Richmond, bringing about the present condition of affairs, was taken in the absence of the railroad company, or persons representing it, and without any notice to the company. Had such notice been given, the matter would have been fully met so as to prevent such action by the Court. The attorneys of the road, together with President Dalton and others, leave for Richmond to-night. This will be the most interesting railroad case ever tried in this part of the country. Further developments are anxiously looked for.

The Grand Trunk and the Saratoga Compact.

NEW YORK, November 17.—The representatives of the Grand Trunk Railroad met several officers of the New York Central Railroad in the President's rooms of the Grand Central depot yesterday, to confer on the subject of their interchange of traffic at Buffalo and on kindred topics. General Manager Joseph Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, said he had not come to New York to make arrangements connected with the Saratoga compact. The Grand Trunk Railway would not enter into that compact—that might be considered as settled. The Grand Trunk was not willing to have its rates controlled and its business interfered with by a Board of Commissioners. The Grand Trunk is in favor of maintaining reasonably high rates and of working in harmony with the combined Trunk lines, but it is decidedly opposed to excessive rates, and is not willing to submit to any invidious distinctions against it. The Grand Trunk can manage its own staff and attend to its own business. It might make some change in rates if the combined lines adopted the advanced rates which might be fixed by their Commissioners, but with the slack exportation and other obstacles, it is a poor time to raise the rates of freight. Mr. Hickson said that the Grand Trunk did not pay rebates on freights, as other lines had done, and did not allow commissions on tickets, having its own agents, except in cases where the agent was paid by commission instead of salary.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England the Middle States and the Lower Lake region, cloudy and colder weather with light rain, southwest to northwest winds and rising barometer, followed by clearing weather in the lower lake region and southern portion of the Middle States. For the canal region of New York, the temperature will fall decidedly during Wednesday night.

Midnight Bulletin.
November 17, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	29.33	46	N.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	29.28	52	N.	Thr'ning.
Davenport	29.53	39	N.	Cloudy.
Fort Gibson	30.23	42	N. E.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.30	44	N.	Thr'ning.
Keokuk	30.47	39	N.	Clear.
La Crosse	29.69	23	N. W.	Fair.
Louisville	29.28	51	N. W.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	30.54	30	N.	Cloudy.
Memphis	30.26	55	N.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.20	60		Light rain.
Omaha	30.67	22	N.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh	30.19	53	S. W.	Light rain.
Shreveport	30.00	69	N.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.45	36	N.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.69	23	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.25	62	N.	Cloudy.
North Platte	30.42	18	N. E.	Cloudy.

CASUALTIES.

Two Men Killed in a Mine at Pittston, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, PA., November 17.—An extensive cave occurred at the Seneca mines, at Pittston, to-day. Five or six men were at work, when the roof gave way with a terrible crash, killing Elias Davis and Henry Jenkins, and dangerously injuring John T. Williams.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Beautifying the Capitol Grounds.

Groggeries, Peanut Stands and Shanties to Come Down.

The Cabinet Takes No Action in Arkansas Matters.

FINANCES OF THE DISTRICT UNDER INVESTIGATION.

The Board of Audit Acknowledge Themselves Unable to See Through Such Book-Keeping.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1874.

Surroundings of the Capitol.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, has now under consideration a measure which has been needed at Washington ever since it became a city. It is desired that the magnificent improvements which have already been pushed far toward completion in the grounds surrounding the Capitol should not be disfigured by the erection of buildings of unsuitable dimensions and design. The dilapidated board shanties occupied by groggeries, Italian peanut stands, washerwomen and negroes, which, under the very shadow of the Capitol, have reigned supreme over half a century, have ever been a subject of complaint. Senator Morrill proposes to introduce a bill looking to the clearing out of these unsightly hovels and the establishment of special building regulations as regards structures facing the Capitol. The Commissioner of the city in 1791 prescribed regulations of this character to apply to buildings in all parts of the city during those infant times. The enforcement of the regulations was, however, found impracticable, and after a year they were temporarily suspended, but afterwards never revived.

The Arkansas Imbroglio.

The session of the Cabinet to-day was protracted to an unusual length by the consideration of the application of Lieutenant Governor Smith, of Arkansas, for recognition, as representing the legal government of that State, despite the adoption of a new Constitution by the people. A large number of precedents in other States antagonized the position of Smith, and as the same was stated, it was decided that the case was not one demanding executive interference. It was therefore determined to take no action.

Auditing District Accounts.

The Board of Audit, appointed at the last session of Congress to investigate and report upon the condition of the finances of the District of Columbia and the accounts of the late Board of Public Works, notwithstanding a considerable and efficient force of clerks, will not be able to make more than a partial report this year. The First Comptroller and Third Auditor of the Treasury, who constitute the Board, have done their best to finish the work within the year, but as they have progressed the field of their duties has enlarged. The papers of the late Board of Public Works are not only in inextricable confusion, but it has been found almost impossible to reach an intelligible idea of the manner in which business was conducted. The labors of the auditors, however, have brought to light a number of very curious transactions. A number of receipts were found for various sums diminishing in half cents. It has been discovered that the half cents, which were not paid, aggregated upwards of six thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars each by Monroe to carry out the trunk and safe. He went, in company with officers this evening, back of Covington to where he said the trunk was buried, but the ground was so wet and muddy that they gave up digging for it and returned to the city without it. The search will be continued to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, November 17.—Two officers of the Metropolitan police returned to the city at one o'clock, to-night, with twenty thousand one hundred and sixty-four dollars, recovered from the express robbery.

CINCINNATI, November 17.—Monroe, Black and Hackney, all three of the American Express robbers, have made confessions that they committed the robbery. The safe has been recovered, with a few valuables, but no money. A clue has been obtained to the whereabouts of the money, and hopes are entertained that it will be secured to-night. The plan was arranged for all three parties to meet in St. Louis to-night, and go thence to Oregon.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 17, 1874.

BILLIARD MATCHES IN DECEMBER.

All the arrangements have been completed for the billiard match for $2,000 and the championship of the United States, between Cyrille Dion and Maurice Vignaud. Half the amount to be played for was posted with the stake-holders. The contest is to take place the last week in December; they are to play 600 points up, three ball French carom. The preliminaries were also arranged for the contest between Albert Garnier and A. P. Rudolphe. They are to play 600 points up, French carom, for $2,500, on the 11th of December.

BANK OF COMMONWEALTH.

The receiver of the Bank of the Commonwealth has declared a final dividend of twenty per cent. to all creditors except share holders.

EXPLOSION ON A TUG—FIVE OF THE CREW KILLED.

The steam tug Lily exploded her boilers this afternoon, near the Government works, at Hell Gate, killing five of the crew and fatally injuring the Captain, David A. Havens.

CRIME IN LUZERNE COUNTY.

FOUR PERSONS MURDERED SATURDAY NIGHT.

Reign of Lawlessness and Carnival of Crime.

WILKESBARRE, PA., November 17.—The reign of lawlessness in the coal regions appears to be continually growing worse, owing, perhaps, to the fact that most of the perpetrators of assaults and murders escape capture and punishment.

At Carbondale, on Saturday night or Sunday morning last, two men were murdered and three severely assaulted, one of whom will probably die.

Patrick Padden, a miner at Coalbrook colliery, was found upon Dundof street, in that city, Saturday morning, with two bullet holes in his head and badly pounded about the body. His head was frozen to the ground, the hair having dragged in a pool of blood and water which had congealed. He was not quite dead when found, but expired in the afternoon. He had quarreled with some parties Saturday afternoon.

Michael McNally was found dead the same morning upon the railroad bridge, near Lookout, in the same city. He was about twenty years of age. His body had evidently been put there.

Michael Berglund was found about the same time with his throat cut. He was dressed in an old suit of miner's clothing. When last seen, Saturday night, he had on a suit of good clothes. He is still alive and will probably recover.

A boss at Erie breaker was waylaid Saturday night, and had his arm broken and received other injuries, but escaped with his life. His name has not been ascertained.

About two miles below the city, at Carbondale mines, a man, whose name is not yet known, was found nailed to a beam in a lonely and unfrequented place. Strong nails were driven through his coat at the wrists, and his shoes at the ankles, and in this position he was undoubtedly left to die; but by mere accident he was found and released.

At Scranton Sunday morning, a newsboy found the body of Michael Kearney lying at the foot of a steep embankment. He was dead and had evidently been thrown there. No arrests have been made.

ADDITIONAL STATE NEWS.

The Williamsport *Register* has been resuscitated.

John Klee fell dead at the depot in Scranton on Saturday, while running to catch a train. He was an aged man.

Eight hours a day for five days and no work on Saturday, now constitute a week's work at the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at Altoona.

The Sheriff and County Commissioners of our neighboring county of Clearfield have offered rewards aggregating five hundred dollars for the apprehension of parties engaged in committing burglaries and highway robberies in that county.

Michael Kearney, aged forty-five years, was found lying at the foot of a steep embankment in Scranton on Sunday morning, insensible, and covered with cuts and bruises. He was removed to the hospital, where he died in a few minutes. It is thought probable that he was murdered, and that the murderers threw him over the embankment to hide their crime.

The Scranton *Republican* of the 16th inst. says: Saturday morning a German named Lang, residing at Petersburg, evinced symptoms peculiar to hydrophobia, such as shrinking from the sight of water, &c. His friends called in Doctors Gumpert of this city, and Winters, of Dunmore, who, upon examination, pronounced the case one of confirmed hydrophobia. Yesterday all the symptoms set in strongly, and Lang was attacked with convulsions of the severest kind. The doctors attending say that under the circumstances he cannot live longer than forty-eight hours, and the news of the fate that awaits him is known as a mystery, and can only be accounted for on the grounds that Lang, in playing with a pet dog, permitted the animal to lick a slight wound upon his hand. The unfortunate man is twenty-eight years of age, and his recovery is an impossibility.

The Lancaster *Express* of the 14th inst. says: Yesterday there appeared at the office of District Attorney Rosenmiller a young woman who bore in her arms the most horrible monstrosity which we have ever seen. She hails from Columbia, and visited the office the purpose of prosecuting a recreant lover for fornication and bastardy, and also for attempted abortion. The object which the young mother bore in her arms was a child, apparently three or four months old, but without hands or feet. Its forehead is low, its head ill-shaped; but the most remarkable and horrible features of the monstrosity are its eyes and nose. Its right hand *should* be there is a lump of flesh which closely resembles a dog's head, while the right arm terminates in a projection that might easily be taken for a dog's leg! This unnatural production is attributed to the means alleged to have been used in the attempt to destroy the life of the *fœtus*, in which the galvanic battery and a dog were made to play a prominent part. As the case goes to court, it will no doubt lead to some novel and interesting scientific developments.

POLITICAL.

State.

This from the Harrisburg *Patriot* is base ingratitude. After being helped at the late election by "reformers," "Liberals" and weak-kneed Republicans, it says: "Some people 'whisper' Democracy after the election. They are office hunters and office-peddlers who sat on the fence while the battle was raging."

The Harrisburg *Evening Mercury*, a former neutral evening penny paper, has been purchased by a number of Democrats and converted into a Democratic organ, as the journal of the anti-Wallace wing of the party. Last winter General Roumfort, in connection of others, made an effort to start a Democratic organ in opposition to the *Patriot*, the prospectus for which was signed by every Democratic member of the Legislature except Mr. Wallace. There is every reason to believe that the purchase of the *Mercury* is the initial movement towards carrying out General Roumfort's original idea.

General.

The United States Senate, as it will be constituted after March 4th next, and will remain during the two years existence of the Democratic House of Representatives, will contain forty-five Republicans to twenty-eight Democrats, including Governor Booth, of California, an Independent Senator. The following Republican Senators serve until March 4, 1877, the end of the next Congress: Clayton, Logan, Wright, Harvey, Wess, Morrill of Maine, Boutwell, Ferry of Michigan, Windom, Alcorn, Hitchcock, Cragin, Frelinghuysen, Anthony, Robertson, Hamilton and Howe—17. The following hold over until March 4, 1875: Spencer, Dorsey, Sargent, Ferry of Connecticut, Conover, Oglesby, Morton, Allisgn, Ingalls, Jones, Wadleigh, Conkling, Sherman, Mitchell, Carpenter, Patterson and Morrill of Vermont—17. Total Republican Senators in the present Congress that hold over to the next, 34. Bruce, of Mississippi, and Edmunds, of Vermont, are already elected to serve in the next Congress, making 36.

By the disobedience of a lad in 1809, a garden gate in Rhode Island was left open, and a pig got in and destroyed a few plants; a quarrel between the owners of the pig and the garden grew out of it, which spread among their friends, defeated the Federal candidate for the Legislature, and gave the State a Democratic Senator, by whose vote the war of 1812 with Great Britain was declared.

Consumption of Indian Corn in England.

Maize is getting into extensive consumption for feeding cattle. The price was for a long time below its actual value for feeding purposes, but the graziers have discovered its valuable properties, and maize is no longer neglected on the market at 28s. or 29s. per quarter. We have an idea, too, that the millers have found that they can use a portion of it, especially of the white corn, without any material injury to the flour. Be this as it may, the demand for maize has increased, and the price has risen to 28s. per quarter for the white and 27s. for yellow. In America the darker is preferred for domestic purposes, in which, in various ways, it is largely consumed by families. The amount imported during the first nine months of the year 1873, was 15,690,334 cwts., against 15,454,792 cwts. in the same period of the present year, being an increase of 424,258 cwts. The stocks of this grain are not large, and the demand is regular and increasing.—*Mark Lane Express.*

During the past year there was received at the Dead Letter Office 4,601,773 letters, representing an actual or nominal value of $4,687,429, exclusive of jewelry and other property.

PERFECT satisfaction is guaranteed in using Dooley's Yeast Powder. Elegant light rolls, biscuit, griddle cakes, &c., prepared in ten minutes. It is the best.

d&*

IRON AND COPPER.

Shipments of Iron Ore, Pig Iron and Copper from the Lake Superior Region the present Season.

(From the Marquette Mining Journal.)

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments of iron ore and pig iron from this port up to and including Thursday, November 12 1874:

ORE.

Cleveland	88,237	New York	8,427
Lake Superior	78,679	Sharango	5,429
Champion	46,666	Rolling Mill	4,151
Washington	24,186	Edwards	1,824
Republic	17,647	Winthrop	3,719
Keystone	3,600	McComber	2,753
Kloman	31,739	Lake Angeline	610
Total			411,225

PIG IRON.

Mich. Iron Co	3,264	Carp Furnace	761
Morgan Furnace	6,878	Ish'ng P. Fur'c	450
Bancroft Fur'c	3,201	Iron Cliff Co	175
Champion Fur'c	498	Rolling Mill	540
Grace Furnace	4,057		
Total			24,704

Total ore and pig iron	436,019

SHIPPED PAST WEEK.

Iron ore	5,382	Pig Iron	288
Total			5,670

GRAND ISLAND.

The following are the shipments, in gross tons, of pig iron, from the Grand Island furnace this season up to November 12:

Bay Furnace	7,668	Munising Furnace	5,113
Total			12,181

ESCANABA.

The following table exhibits, in gross tons, the shipments from Escanaba for this season up to and including November 11, 1874:

ORE.

Jackson	82,187	Teal Lake	2,699
New York	54,029	Rolling Mill	5,827
Cleveland	6,236	Salisbury	4,433
Lake Angeline	4,450	Foster	1,443
Barnum	56,462	P. & L. S.	1,261
Cascade	7,252	Home	2,127
Winthrop	6,326	Gladstone	1,711
Saginaw	32,350	Excelsior	588
Total			273,331

PIG IRON.

Pioneer Furnace	3,360	Escanaba Fnace	4,153
Deer Lake Fnce	3,600		
Total			11,193
Total ore and pig iron			284,514

AMOUNT SHIPPED PAST TWO WEEKS.

Iron ore	16,033

L'ANSE.

The following shows the amount, in gross tons, of ore shipments from the port of L'Anse for this season, up to November 11, 1874:

ORE.

Spurr Mountain	41,607	Michigamme	44,001
Total			85,608
Amount shipped last week			4,057

THE DISTRICT.

The following will show the total shipments, in gross tons, from the Lake Superior iron district for the season of 1874, up to November 11, and shipments to a corresponding date last year:

IRON ORE.	1873.	1874.
From Marquette	514,859	411,225
From Escanaba	460,894	273,331
From L'Anse	72,410	85,608
Total	1,056,896	770,164

PIG IRON.		
From Marquette	23,492	24,704
From Escanaba	8,043	11,193
From Grand Island		12,181
Total	32,140	48,158

Showing a total of 818,320 tons of ore and pig iron this season, against a total of 1,089,034 tons for a corresponding period last year—a decrease of 270,713 tons.

Copper.

PORTAGE LAKE.

The following shows the total shipment of each mine, in gross tons, by the Union Steamboat Line, since opening of navigation:

REFINED COPPER.	Tons.	Pounds.
Calumet and Hecla	1,797	1,607
Osceola	350	13
Atlantic	181	1,000
R. Uren & Co., Franklin	79	178
R. Uren & Co., Pewable	65	307
Franklin	187	1,889
Pewabic	135	1,889
Franklin	79	179
Record-Pewabic	2	1,750
Schoolcraft	5	83
Quincy	69	281
Hancock	5	1,236
Allouez	188	1,605
Total	10,274	528

MINERAL.	Tons.	Pounds.
Quincy	1,539	1,805
Osceola	423	1,890
Quincy Tribute Company	20	800
Total	1,967	1,695

KEWEENAW DISTRICT.

The following table shows the total shipments of mineral from Keweenaw county, since the opening of navigation up to October 19, 1874:

Mine	Tons.	Lbs.	
Copper Falls	1,25	1,578	
Central	818	284	
Cliff	666	1,528	
Phœnix	707	1,615	
Delaware	49	1,777	
Hecla	702	1,777	
Aunygdaloid	12	1,025	
St. Clair	1,496	1,496	
Allouez	115	839	
Total	5,116	1,297	

Mr. Charles Greville, who was Registrar of the Privy Council in England during the reign of George IV., kept a diary, which has just been published. He does not speak very highly of the monarch who was characterized by the toadies of that day as "the first gentleman in Europe." On the contrary he speaks of him as "a spoiled, selfish, odious beast, and has no idea of doing anything but what is agreeable to himself, or hence doing any duties attached to the office he holds." The phrase "odious beast," is good; and Thackeray, if he were alive, would thank Greville for bearing this witness to the fidelity of the picture drawn by him of the selfish old king in his lectures on "the four Georges."

Non-Explosive Oil.

This oil has been in use for four years, and so far there has been no accidents resulting from its use. Furnish drayage free and at the prices usually charged for ordinary brands of oil. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

OHIO NEWS.

Barnesville can be seen by gaslight on the 25th inst.

Samuel Knopp, an early pioneer of Lorain county, is dead.

Most of the small tobacco crops in Noble county were killed by the late frosts.

The Women's Christian Association, of Dayton, disbursed $3,139 80 last year.

The Bellaire *Commercial* has been bought at auction by W. A. Sullivan for $2,300.

The spurs worn by General Anthony Wayne are in the possession of a Portsmouth lady.

The Columbus *Journal* casually alludes to "a prohibitionist brother who is a little red-headed in his temper."

An accomplished Cincinnati lady, who is a correspondent of a leading Western paper, is soon to be married to a prominent member of the Italian Government.

Henry S. Lewis, a pioneer of Ross county, residing at Chillicothe, and formerly Treasurer of the county, died recently.

Some unprincipled person has been engaged of late in poisoning cattle in the vicinity of Yellow Bud, Ross county. Mr. David Houk lost three steers on Saturday, which he valued at $200.

From the Warren *Chronicle* we learn that Rev. Ira Eddy, the oldest Methodist preacher in the Erie Conference, died a few days ago at Courtland, Trumbull county, in his seventy-ninth year.

Another good oil strike was made at Macksburg this week in the well owned by L. W. Chamberlain, Geo. Davenport, Wm. Decker, G. M. Lovell, Frank Weber and Clemens Miller, all of this city.—*Marietta Times.*

Colonel Yeoman, of Washington C. H., writes that there is "not the slightest doubt that the money will be raised immediately to complete the Dayton and Southeastern Railroad from Xenia to Washington, and that the road will be put under contract at an early day."

Mrs. James Butcher, a bride of four days, was found dead in the yard adjoining their house, at Wapakoneta, Saturday afternoon. A shot gun within reach was found, and it is supposed she committed the act herself. The top of her head was blown away and the brains scattered on the ground.

Canton proposes to put her tramps to some practical use. The City Council has appointed a committ

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1874.

IT WAS DIX who got shot on the spot; not the man who hauled down the American flag.

DR. DANIEL L. BATDORF, member elect to the Legislature from Berks county, died of apoplexy on Sunday.

THE Parker City *Daily* has a remedy for the stagnation in the petroleum trade —"stop producing and save yourselves."

A GENERAL meeting of oil producers is to be held at St. Petersburg, this evening, at which various plans for lifting the petroleum trade into prosperity will be submitted and discussed.

HEREAFTER, when a street contractor in Philadelphia neglects to clean his district, the work will be promptly done by the health officers, and the expense charged to the delinquent contractor. If some such rule were adopted here, Pittsburgh would have cleaner streets and better health.

THE Chicago *Times* (Democratic) has occasional lucid intervals, in one of which it got off the following:

"Some 'Democrats' in Maryland have nominated Senator Allen G. Thurman for President in 1876, and Benjamin G. Harris, the ex-rebel, for Vice President. The ticket is a good one—to get beaten. That is the only good use it can be put to."

WILLIAM ALLEN, of Ohio, is mentioned by the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL as an animated cobweb. Very good; and now let the COMMERCIAL brush the cobweb away.—*Rochester Democrat.*

We will help when the time for housecleaning comes; but in the meantime we are waiting for some one to turn up of whom it can be said or sung:

"Run, boys, run by the light of the moon,
For old (somebody's) coming with his big new broom."

PARK, Democrat, was reported elected to the Assembly over MCCREARY, Republican, in Venango county, by a majority of *one*. An error of one vote has been discovered in the returns from the borough of Emienton, in favor of the Republican candidate, making a tie—3,139 votes each. A new election will now be necessary. This will be ordered by the Speaker of the House, and cannot be held until some time in February next.

IT WOULD not be amiss if some of our Pennsylvania editors could get an introduction to the new Constitution, and become acquainted with it. Here, for example, is the Philadelphia *Inquirer* saying:

"Pennsylvania must next year accept a decisive struggle for political supremacy in the selection of a Governor to serve for four years."

The Governor to be chosen in 1875 will be chosen to serve for *three* years only. In 1878, and quadrennially thereafter, the Governor will be chosen to serve four years.

THE State valuation of Massachusetts for 1874, shows that the gain in property over 1873 is $68,000,000, or about four per cent. These returns include the year from May 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874. There was a gain in every county in the State save three, and the losses in these were trifling, comparatively. The State debt is over $28,000,000; county debts, $1,500,000; town debts over $67,000,000; in all $95,500,000. Cities and large towns show large increase in wealth, and the country a small advance. The same is true as to population.

THAT a strong effort will be made in the next Congress to reduce the tariff, daily becomes more apparent. Western Democratic Congressmen are making urgent appeals to the New York city delegation to co-operate with them in their labors to this end. It is intimated that a disposition of this kind on the part of the Democratic members from the Eastern States would do much to smooth down the rough edges which may be created by differing views on the financial question. These appeals are being made in person as well as by letter, and it looks now as if they would not be made in vain.

A CONVENTION of the sect of Quakers known as Shakers, will be held at Steinway Hall, New York, on Sunday next, the object of which will be to institute arrangements for the spread of their creed and the conversion of the outside world. According to popular theory the Shakers are opposed to matrimony, but the elders are taking much pains to refute this. They insist that the adoption of their gospel will bring about the millennium, when the world will see no more of death, war or poverty, and prosperity and peace will reign everywhere. It seems to us they are cutting out for themselves a rather extensive job of work.

WE DO not suppose that many wounded soldiers voted the Democratic ticket, this year; but if any of them did, we commend to their serious attention the following from the New York *World:*

"The very fact of an able-bodied man claiming support from the State or the Federal Government for the reason that he helped to save his own country proves him a mercenary and fraud rather than a brave man and a patriot. We shall now hope that the country has heard the last of these office-seekers who 'went at their country's call,' and who for the last ten years have bored their way into country treasuries with the persistence of the single-fanged bag-fish, and hung on to their countrymen's pockets with all the tenacity of the sucking lamprey."

There is just one thing wanting to the completeness of this fling, and that is a suggestion that, when the Union soldiers are cut off from Government relief, Confederate soldiers should be put in their place. But that suggestion will come, all in good time.

JUDGE BLACK, of this State, is the most credulous man alive. He will believe any thing bad that is told of a Republican. He is now given as the authority for the silly story that Secretary STANTON committed suicide. We have no doubt the credulous old humbug believes it, and retails it unctuously, whenever he finds occasion; but it is a lie, nevertheless. The New York *Evening Post* thus puts its foot on the slander:

"It was put forth very soon after the Secretary's death—if, we think, in the La crosse *Democrat*—and was then shown in the columns of the *Evening Post* to be entirely without foundation. Our Washington correspondent called on Surgeon General Barnes, who gave him a minute description of the last hours of the Secretary, and solemnly declared that the story of suicide was wholly without foundation. The undertaker who had charge of the funeral, Mr. Harvey, of Washington, was equally positive in denying the report. Testimony to the same effect has been given by other attending physicians and personal friends."

SOME weeks ago mention was made of the alarm excited in Egypt by the sudden rise in the Nile after the river was supposed to have attained its greatest height. By extraordinary efforts on the part of the people in strengthening and in some places raising the barriers, very little damage was done. Some readers may not yet be aware of the agency by which a great catastrophe was prevented. It was the electric telegraph which connects Cairo with Khartoum. By means of the telegraph, the unlooked for overflow in Upper Egypt was at once known in Lower Egypt, and thus the Khedive had time, by setting great multitudes of men at work, to take such precautions against the flood as to prevent the destruction of at least ten million dollars worth of property, which would have been only a part of the calamity. In fact, the cost of construction of the line was more than paid for by this single service. It is one of the most striking illustrations known of the benefits rendered by the telegraph.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

The "Whig" party, in Great Britain, is the counterpart, in its liberal tendencies, of the Republican party in the United States, and the "Tory" party, in its conservative tendencies, of the Democratic party. MACAULAY, in speaking of these two great British parties, says:

"It is to be noted that these two parties have never been the whole nation, nay, that they have never, taken together, made up a majority of the nation. Between them has always been a great mass, which has not steadiastly adhered to either, which has sometimes remained inerely neutral, and has sometimes oscilated to and fro. That mass has more than once passed in a few years from one extreme to the other, and back again. Sometimes it has changed sides, merely because it was tired of supporting the same men, sometimes because it had expected impossibilities, and had been disappointed. But, whenever it has leaned with its whole weight in either direction, resistance has, for the time, been impossible."

He might have added that no one of the two ever remained very long continuously in power, the blunders of the one in office generally leading to its overthrow after a few years of triumph. As human nature is pretty much the same, the world over, it is fair to infer that parties will have pretty much the same history in this country, that they have had in the old.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL MIND.

The Geographical Society of London having passed a resolution in honor of Lieutenant PAYER, commander of the late Austrian Arctic expedition, the Lieutenant did not receive the letter enclosing the compliment for several days after it was due, because it was addressed to "Vienna in Prussia." Probably the blunder was made by a clerk or some other underling in the service of the society, and yet one cannot help feeling that there is something comical in such a mistake affecting the destiny of a document of an association expressly devoted to the study of geography. It reminds a German contemporary of the school inspector who, having severely rebuked the children of a certain school for their ignorance of geography, presently provoked their jeers by asking them the way to the next village. Or, one may be reminded of the astronomer who, gazing at a star, fell into a ditch. As a matter of fact it is no doubt true that in any geographical society members might be found profoundly conversant with the geography of some distant part of the earth, Africa or Australia for example, and yet very ignorant of the geography of their own country, not to mention the dim notions they may entertain of the topography of their own immediate neighborhood. It isn't every professional geographer, even whose memory, like that of JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke, seizes and retains the entire contents of a map, after a few minutes' study.

JOHN RANDOLPH seems to have been rather prouder of his geographical, or rather topographical, knowledge than of any other mental acquisitions. A slip of memory in assigning the position of a town or a village was very mortifying to him, and it appears to have made little difference whether the town misplaced was of any historical or commercial importance or not. The right pronunciation of geographical names he also made a matter of prime concern, and few blunders committed by others in his presence irritated him so much as the miscalling of a lake or river or strait. It is said he never forgave a wretched Congressman who mispronounced Michilimackinac. There have, we fancy, always been persons who somewhat resembled JOHN RANDOLPH in his respect for geographical position, just as there always have been persons who cared not at all for the knowledge in which he took so much pride. Persons of the latter class are common even among people of education. It has been sometimes slanderously asserted, that all women are sublimely indifferent not only to the latitude and longitude, but even to the national relations of cities, countries, etc. We mention the misrepresentation merely to say that men, by their occupations and business connections with the world, necessarily acquire without conscious effort a pretty extensive acquaintance with civil geography, whereas women enjoy no such opportunities, and hence may easily remain surprisingly ignorant of familiar facts. As to names of places occuring in history or in the newspapers unassociated with commerce or industry, there is likely as much indifference among men as among women. It is only a minority of either sex who care to localize the events or incidents of which they read in books or in the daily journal, or who feel it worth while to interrupt their reading by consulting a map. Perhaps the majority may plead the example of SHAKESPEARE in justification of their indifference to place; he really seems to have cared little for geography.

With the minority, however, it is one great source of interest in reading or hearing, and, indeed, almost an intellectual necessity, to fix in space as well as in time the events and transactions of which they read, from an earthquake or a battle down to a murder or a railway accident. And they may plead high authority in favor of their practice. If chronology is one eye of history, geography is the other, as was long ago remarked. It is, therefore, as essential to the full comprehension of contemporary history as of the history stored up in books. Some educators of the present day think that the study of geography, in the common meaning of the word, that is, the study of maps, might be well dispensed with in schools, or at least that it should occupy less time than is usually given to it. In taking this view they do not mean to undervalue the importance of the study. Their theory is that intelligent young people if furnished with maps will easily become familiar with them through the mere impulse of curiosity, seeking to localize those places and incidents which find mention in newspapers and in well informed society. And no doubt this view is verified in many cases, certainly in the cases of those who happen to be gifted with the true geographical spirit. It is also certain that by judicious instruction and guidance on the part of teachers many more young people might be made to acquire the geographical spirit. The late Dr. LIEBER when professor at Columbia College, in South Carolina, used to deliver lectures to the students on the news of the day, or on the daily newspapers, we might have said. His method was to take up a respectable newspaper of recent date, and point out in a familiar way the lessons of various kinds, political, moral, &c., derivable from the portraiture of the living world therein exhibited. Perhaps teachers of schools might take a useful hint from the example. Of course, if wise, they would not endeavor to initiate their pupils in the mysteries of contemporary politics, but they might thus shed fresh and lively interest upon some of the studies of the school, and upon geography in particular, by connecting details, arid and unattractive in themselves, with the living, moving world around them. Impulses might thus be given, an intellectual taste inspired, which would really render the progress of the student in geography at least quite independent of school room study and class drill.

In these remarks, however, no reference is made to the subject of physical geography, which as developed by HUMBOLDT, RITTER and GUYOT, is one of the sciences and not a mere matter of memory, while as expounded and illustrated in elementary books by Professor ARNOLD GUYOT and others, it is, or at any rate ought to be, one of the most interesting of school studies.

British Iron and Wages.

The tendency of prices in the English iron trade, as with us, is still downward, but there the reductions that are going on are attended by a slight revival of business, while here utter stagnation continues to rule. At the quarterly meetings just held in Birmingham and Wolverhampton, the manufacturers determined to bring down prices of finished iron of a ton, or from seven to eight per cent., and the pig iron makers have followed the lead of the merchant-bar men. These changes were rendered inevitable by the recent important reductions in the price of coal and in wages, and it is generally believed that the lowest point is not yet touched. Thus far the fall since October of last year has been twenty-one per cent. in pig iron, twenty-eight per cent. in coal, and twenty per cent. in iron workers' and miners' wages. In America the decline has been much greater in iron, and about the same in wages, while coal, though lower, has not fallen relatively as much, owing to the manipulations of our "combinations."

In Sheffield the principal topic of interest continues to be the inability of the manufacturers to compete successfully with Americans in the production of the cheaper class of goods. The cutlery trade with this country was never known to be duller.

The English trades-unions appear to be in a bad way just now. The membership is said to be falling off steadily, and their funds in an even greater ratio. In most of the great struggles between masters and men the former have carried the day. The most that the unions are now able to do is to keep up a constant harrassing of the masters.—*Boston Bulletin.*

UNREASONABLE journals affect to find a mistiness in Mr. Medill's very plain tariff declaration:

"We hold that the best system of protection to industry is that which imposes the lightest burdens and the fewest restrictions upon the property and business of the people."

But this seems clear to us. If it is not to any one, it must be because he has not made up his mind what system of protection will impose lightest burdens and fewest restrictions and give best results. It is different in form, but the same in substance, and as plain as the time-honored declaration of both parties for that tariff system which will make general prosperity, good wages, high prices and cheap living. And this is equal to the New York *Tribune's* proposition of contraction of currency without making it any scarcer; appreciation of the currency without any change in its value, and resoration to a sound basis without any perceptible change.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Thomas Moore, at one time principal of the public schools of Louisville, and of a female college at Sharpsburg, KY., died at his residence in Louisville, 1st inst., in extreme poverty. He was past his fifty-sixth year, and at the time of his death engaged as a paper carrier.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The rustle of the bustle is heard again in the land.

Four female missionaries sailed from New York for India on Saturday.

An increased acreage of wheat has been sown in the West, generally, this fall.

Why is the Republican party unlike a gun? Because it is most effective when unloaded.

However paradoxical it may appear, "blunt" people have a way of saying very "sharp" things.

Violets were in bloom last week, and grapes ripening on the vines, as far north as Burlington, Vt.

Once more the people are visited with calm and peaceful sleep undisturbed by the singing of mosquitoes.

"Halo" bonnets are considered the prettiest just now. They are a *fac-simile* in velvet of a dish-pan with brim.

Navigation on the inland Canadian lakes for the season is about over. The vessels are trying to cut their way through the ice.

The work of laying four tracks on the New York Central road is nearly completed, and henceforward two of the tracks will be devoted exclusively to freight trains.

When we see a man down, and are seized with an itching to kick him, it is well to make sure that he will not be up again, for if he does get up the situation becomes embarrassing and sometimes unsafe.

A Chicago paper thinks it strange that, while Chicago is the largest grain and produce station in the country, its supplies of provisions for its own inhabitants are of the most meagre and miserable description.

In a competition of church choirs at the Liverpool Festival, England, the first prize was won by the singers from the chapel of a blind school, and a generous listener doubled the amount of the prize, which was £10.

When "Paradise Lost" was published, the celebrated Waller wrote this passage: "The old blind schoolmaster, John Milton, hath published a tedious poem on the fall of man; if its length be not considered as merit, it hath no other."

The exports from Boston, for October, reach two and a half millions, a gain of six per cent. over last year. This is the first month in the year that shows an increase, but it is important as showing that Boston energy is bringing back trade to that city.

"That dog of yourn flew at me this morning and bit me in the leg, and I now notify you that I intend to shoot it the first time I see it." "The dog is not mad." "Mad! I know he is not mad. What's he got to be mad about? It's me that's mad."

The Superior Court of Cincinnati decides that a mistake as to age, not fraudulent, in an insurance policy, does not vitiate the policy, but is subject to correction, even after the death of the assured, and the beneficiary can then recover the full amount.

The treatment among the Oneida communists for diphtheria is ice, broken in small bits, and taken into the mouth, and swallowed or allowed to melt, letting the piece slip as far back as possible around the roots of the tongue, tonsils, and upper part of the throat. This application of ice is made every ten minutes.

The steam canal boats used on the Erie Canal are to be sent South during the winter, for service in the bayous, sounds and rivers of North Carolina, and various Southern rivers and canals, where they are expected to earn, during the winter months, nearly as good profits as they have earned during the summer on the Erie Canal.

The bill framed for establishing a new government for the District of Columbia, and which will be submitted to Congress when it meets, provides that the affairs of the District shall be managed by the War, Treasury and Interior Departments, assisted by minor officers named in the bill. It is based on the essentially false idea that the people are incapable of self-government.

The country papers of the West are now engaged in serious efforts to prove that the hog crop is short; while the city papers, at the packing points, are trying just as hard to prove the contrary. So far as our previous experience goes, we may say that we never yet knew a year when the hog crop was alleged to be short that did not, in the end, demonstrate that the supply was fully equal to the demand.

Representative Dawes, in reply to a charge of complicity in the Chorpenning claim, made by the Boston *Herald*, says: "So far as the Chorpenning claim is concerned, I never failed to denounce it as a gross fraud, either in the House or before the public." The charge of complicity lies against Judge Black, of this State. He is the Attorney of Chorpenning, and he is, today, the most prominent of all the Democratic candidates for the place of United States Senator from this State. It is not for him or his to throw stones at Dawes, for complicity in *that* fraud.

PERSONAL.

Moulton, the "mutual friend," is residing in Richmond, Va.

It is said that Tennyson has received $300,000 from his publishers for the sale of his poems.

The Rev. Russell Nevins, an Episcopal clergyman at Troy, has gone over to the Roman Catholic faith.

A Boston lady and gentleman have played 10,000 games of cribbage together, the lady being two games ahead.

There is a story that the Connecticut Historical Society has Major John Andre's pocket-book; but there's nothing in it.

Mrs. Partington declares that she does not wish to vote, as she fears she couldn't stand the shock of the electrical franchise.

The Czar is expected to pay another visit to England next year, when a great naval review is to be held in his honor at Portsmouth.

Col. W. Wilson, who commanded the 6th New York regiment during the war, better known as "Billy Wilson's Zouaves," died on the 13th, in New York.

Herr Most, a Prussian deputy, has been sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for denouncing standing armies, and yet Bismarck objects to emigration to the United States.

Mrs. Submit R. Strong, widow of Capt. David R. Strong, U. S. A., died at Dayton, Ky., on the 7th inst., in her ninetieth year. She was widely known to social circles throughout Southern Ohio. Both her husband and herself were leaders of the most cultivated society in Cincinnati in pioneer times.

The venerable Richard H. Dana, poet and author, who enters on his eighty-eighth year to-morrow, as editor of the *North American Review*, first published the "Thanatopsis," written by William C. Bryant when he was between eighteen and nineteen years of age.—*Boston Transcript*, November 15.

The recent visit of Vanderbilt, along with the other railroad magnates, to Baltimore, has been commented on as something peculiar for Vanderbilt. Heretofore he has made everybody come to *him*; and the fact that he has been compelled to relinquish his supercilious exclusiveness is hailed as proof that he is not so strong as he was.

Mrs. Alexander Drake, an actress of bygone celebrity, lives in Kentucky, near Louisville, aged seventy-seven. She first played in a little Pittsburgh theater sixty years ago as *Jane Shore*, and made her last appearance as *Lady Macbeth* five months ago in Louisville, at a benefit tendered to her after a long retirement. The Chapman sisters are her grand-children.

Schilling, the German who was lately killed in Cincinnati, by a man named Egner, had, it seems, seduced and ruined Egner's daughter. Hence the murder. Egner is in prison awaiting trial for the murder. The seducer has been murdered, the seduced girl is dead, and the poor wife of Egner is sacrificing the savings of a life time to raise means for the defense of her husband. "These," as the Cincinnati *Gazette* remarks, "are the works of the careless seducer."

A Paris letter says that the great Auber lies in an obscure grave at Montmatre Cemetery without even a tombstone. For two months after his death in 1871 he lay unblessed by funeral rites, until at last a few friends deposited his body in a temporary grave by night. Subsequently it was taken to the Montmatre Cemetery, where he was placed in a vault hired for three years of M. Boissot, a notable cutter. When the lease had run out, M. Boissot might have let the place to another family, and the illustrious dead might have been thrown out. And yet he left a million francs to his family.

The coming American prima donna, according to a Paris correspondent, is Miss Annette Montague, of Baltimore. She is a pupil of Bellari's now, but studied for two years under Vartel, preceptor of Nilsson. She will make her debut in Paris in December, in the role of "Marguerite." She is a young lady of fine form and physique, with a pleasing and sparkling countenance, and an enthusiast in her profession. It was the impression a year ago that she would ultimately reach the foremost position, as she was then admitted to be far in advance in execution, power and sweetness of voice of all the numerous aspirants for operatic distinction.

STATE NEWS.

Altoona is to have a soup house.

Scarlet fever is prevalent in Conemaugh.

A large shoe manufactory establishment is about being started in Tamaqua.

Buffalo Bill made a raid on Williamsport, on Monday night, with his dramascalpers.

John Esterly died at his home in Exeter township, Berks county, on the 14th inst., aged eighty-six years.

In a riot among Irishmen near Mahanoy City, on Saturday, one person was killed and several wounded.

R. A. Pool, of Virginia, has subscribed $100,000 to the capital stock of the Sunbury Fire Insurance Company.

The new Catholic church at Coatesville will be dedicated on the 22d inst., by Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia.

The *Messenger* says that rum has been the cause of two murders and one suicide in Phœnixville since last 4th of July.

A New Castle paper advises its readers to wash their feet "before the winter is too far advanced, and the water gets cold."

Ten gangs of men are at work on the South Mountain Railroad, and it is expected to be in running order by next summer.

At Fairview, Butler county, water sells at fifty cents a barrel, and oil at forty cents. Hurry up with those new oil wells, please.

Auditor General Allen will go back to Blackstone on retiring from his present position. He will practice at his home in Warren.

The entire stock of pig iron in the Shenango Valley is reported to be thirty thousand tons, while in the Mahoning Valley it is said not to exceed ten thousand tons.

Samuel Musselman, of the firm of Henry Musselman & Sons, owners and operators of the Musselman furnace, near Marietta, Lancaster county, died on Saturday, 14th inst.

Charles Ashton, of New Castle, aged eighteen years, fell from a tree while coon hunting, on the night of the 11th inst., and was so badly injured that he died on the 13th.

Silas Caid was married the other day, and backed on his wedding notice were the words, "No Cards." But he doesn't know what might happen.—*Norristown Herald.*

The Pottsville *Journal* says: Water is getting very scarce, and if hard frost should set in before we have rain, many of the collieries in this county will be idle for the want of water.

Some malicious person set fire to the woodland of Gen. White, near Indiana, on the day of the election. The fire continued raging until the recent rain, and resulted in the destruction of a large amount of timber, fences, etc.

Udderzook was a student at one time at the New London Academy, in Chester county. He remained at this institution for one term, making rapid advancement in his studies, besides being a general favorite with the scholars, on account of his ready wit and genial nature.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is said to be the largest private corporation in the world. It controls 6,000 miles of track, represented by $400,000,000 of securities; its annual revenues amount to $80,000,000, and its net income $25,000,000. These colossal figures represent the growth of less than half a century.

A Library Association of Bristol, Bucks county, has adopted a constitution providing for the admission of white men only. The *Intelligencer* thinks that by studious attention to the books comprising their library they may increase in knowledge and grow in grace sufficiently to raise themselves to a level with their colored brethren.

Suspicions are entertained that Mr. John Elder, of Indiana county, whose body was found on the railroad near Latrobe on the evening of the 10th inst., was the victim of foul play, instead of accident, as at first supposed. He was the chief witness in a case of forgery, which was to be heard in Greensburg on the morning of the 11th, and was on his way to Latrobe to notify other witnesses when he met his death.

There appeared last week in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* notices of the deaths of eleven persons—six men and five women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Martha Beatty, aged 80; Mary J. Dougherty, 80; George P. Schock, 80; Chas. B. Trego, 86; Esther Montgomery, 81; Townsend Cooper, 82; Mary Reader, 85; Henry Roth, 87; Ruth McHenry, 91; Thos. Monaghan, 92, and Michael Andrews, 103.

A disgraceful incident is said to have occurred at the recent execution of the murderer Udderzook. Some person, with possibly kind intention, but very questionable taste, had given the culprit a bunch of flowers, with the desire that it might be buried with his body. No sooner, however, had the execution taken place than one of the spectators snatched the flowers from the dead body, as a souvenir of this degrading and horrible pleasure at having witnessed the death of a fellow-creature.

The First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry celebrated their centennial on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. On Sunday the Troop attended divine service at St. Peter's Episcopal church, one of the buildings occupied being the same used by General Washington during the Revolutionary war. On Monday evening there was a grand reception at the armory; and on Tuesday a full parade of the Third Division Pennsylvania Militia, followed by a grand banquet at the armory.

The Bellefonte *Watchman* says that a valuable horse belonging to C. Munson, Esq., of Philipsburg, refused to eat, although exhibiting no symptoms of any disease peculiar to horses. At last it was discovered that by some means a boot heel had become fastened in the roof of the animal's mouth, preventing mastication. It is supposed that the heel was in the hay upon which the horse fed, and the nails, by the action of the mouth, were driven into the roof, holding the heel until discovered and removed.

The Lewistown *Democrat* says the Glamorgan Furnace Company has stopped all their mining operations, and report says, the furnace now in blast will soon be blown out. At Logan Iron Works things seem to be dragging heavily, most of the works being in operation only half the time. The railroad company have also reduced its force of laborers, some of its oldest hands being laid off. Altogether the prospects of the poor for the coming winter are exceedingly unpropitious.

The Conneautville *Courier* says: The cheese factories in this portion of the county have closed for the season. It has been one of unusual length and prosperity. Feed has been good from the opening to the close, nearly seven months, with the exception of a short time in September, but taken as a whole there can be no cause of complaint. Prices have ranged high, and a large amount of money has been distributed among our farmers, and through them has found its way into the hands of our mechanics and business men, assisting materially in lightening the burdens of these hard times.

The *Delaware County American* says: Mrs. Sheaff, Postmaster at Concordville, died on Sunday last, from swallowing a false tooth, while asleep, on Thursday night previous. Immediately after the occurrence Dr. Darlington was summoned, and after repeated ineffectual efforts to dislodge the substance, took the patient to West Chester, and called in several physicians, who endeavored, during the morning, to extract the tooth, but failed. In the afternoon ether was administered by Dr. Brinton, who succeeded in removing the object, which consisted of one tooth, a gold plate and two hooks. After the operation, the patient was able to swallow, but complained of a swelling in the throat. She died suddenly, on Sunday night, as above stated.

A very serious row occurred in Forest county, where a protracted meeting has been going for several weeks in Hagan's church, on Monday evening last. One of the elders invited a man out of doors to wollop him, and gave him a most fearful whalping. A brother of the whipped man put in an appearance an evening or two afterward, and wanted revenge. A grand row ensued in the church, and there was many a bruising. Almost the entire crowd took sides. Wm. Nealy was cut a terrible gash on the head with a knife. One Schwab was hit on the nose with a handy-billy. A man named Gilfillan was hit on the head with a stone, receiving a bad wound. Clough Smith got hit in the mouth with a board. Shotts was hit with a club and knocked down in the aisle of the church. During the fight some one lighted torches of pitch pine, for the convenience of the combatants, we suppose.

No Winter Work in Iron.

(From the Iron and Steel Bulletin.)

The coming winter will be one of great hardship for workingmen who are in receipt of low wages, or possibly are altogether out of work. Would it not be well for all ironmasters whose establishments are yet running, to issue notices to their men, advising them to practice the strictest economy and to be very prudent in their expenditures? The workingmen of this country have until recently been in receipt of such good wages that many of them have fallen into the habit of living extravagantly, and a word of caution to such persons now seems to be necessary. Workingmen may not generally know that no improvement in the iron trade is expected to take place before spring; consequently there can be no increase in their wages next winter, and even the wages they are now receiving may be summarily stopped at any time by the blowing out of the furnace or the closing down of the mill where they are now employed. They should have their attention called to these facts and contingencies.

The number of postage stamps, etc., issued each year increases at a uniform rate of about ten per cent. per annum.

Condition of the Iron Trade.

The latest reports of the Iron Moulder's Union thus summarize the present condition of their trade: New York city very dull. At Troy, Albany, Rochester, Syracuse, Morrisiana, Peekskill, Hudson, Brooklyn, Little Falls, Auburn, Dunkird and Utica, very dull and no prospects of improvement. In Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Meadville, "not good," and "no improvement," is the report. At New Haven and Norwich the report is, "trade poor." All the Ohio branches—Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and elsewhere—the report is, "trade very dull," and "was never worse." From Indianapolis, Louisville and St. Louis it is, "very bad," "no work," and "trade dull." At Detroit, Milwaukeee, Oshkosh, Grand Rapids, Bay City, Racine, it is, "dull" and "trade poor." From Chicago, Peoria, and Springfield the report, "only tolerable," and "a great many idle." From all the Southern unions—Baltimore, Richmond, Chattanooga, Memphis, Wheeling, Savannah, Columbus (Ga.), Water Valley (Miss.), Mobile, and Petersburg, the reports are, "very dull," "trade slow," "no work," "tired of feeding and lodging tramps in search of work," "trade slack," etc. So also from Salt Lake City and Virginia City the same story comes.

In a few places the trade is reported as fair, and in a very few as good, but in all cases moulders are warned against risking the expense of a trip to these places, as there is no prospect of steady improvement.

The Albany stove foundries complain of dull business, and two or three of the largest contemplate a suspension of work. In former years they have run as late as January and February, but this year nearly all will suspend operations by December 1.

Courting Disease.

The individual may be said to court disease who exposes himself to the miasmatic influences whice give rise to chills and fever and other malarious epidemics and endemics, without previously fortifying his system against their insidious attacks by the use of a protective medicinal agent. The hardiest constitution is by no means proof against such maladies, much less one naturally weak or infirm, or the antagonistic power of which is lessened by an irregular habit of body. The inhabitants of the bottom lands of the South, of the new clearings of the West, of suburban districts where sunken lots exist, of every locality of the American continent in fact, where malaria is epidemic or sporadic, declare that the only true antidote to the miasmatic virus that they have ever used is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There seems to be something peculiarly resistant in this standard preventive and remedy to all hurtful atmospheric influences.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PITTSBURGH.

You who work all day in the hot stifling atmosphere of the office or counting-room, and when you go out put on a big overcoat, leaving your fine linen shirt-bosom exposed to the piercing cold wind, is it any wonder that so many of you are affected with Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, &c. The idea of covering up the shoulders and back with two or three thicknesses of heavy woolen and leaving the most vital parts covered with a single thickness of linen, is to say the least very unwise. You should buy a CHEST PROTECTOR, made of Chamois Skin and the finest Lambs Wool, you will find the best assortment, and the greatest variety at

JOSEPH BROWNE'S,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1835.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY IS PUBLISHED IN COMPLIANCE WITH A PROVISION OF ITS CHARTER.

Premiums Received From November 1, 1873, to October 31, 1874.

On Marine and Inland Risks.....$731,662 65
On Fire Risks.....213,675 52
$945,338 17
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1873.....556,280 23
$1,501,618 40

Premiums Marked Off as Earned From November 1, 1873, to October 31, 1874.

On Marine and Inland Risks.....$737,680 07
On Fire Risks.....217,967 60
$955,648 37
Interest during same period, salvages, &c.....96,821 52
$1,051,870 10

Losses, Expenses, &c., During the Year as Above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....$498,652 83
Fire Losses.....63,472 71
Return Premiums.....52,064 95
Reinsurances.....35,797 17
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.....35,061 83
Taxes, State and Municipal Taxes.....14,107 31
Expenses.....26,964 51
$746,069 31
$305,800 79

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1874.

$150,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1907.....$ 176,812 50
184,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loans.....202,745 00
325,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loans (exempt from Tax).....339,250 00
250,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loans.....265,000 00
75,000 City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent. Loans.....75,000 00
50,000 City of Boston Six Per Cent. Loans.....50,000 00
20,000 Pennsylvania R. R. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....20,000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.....24,843 75
25,000 Western Pennsylvania R. R. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania R. R. guarantee).....20,000 00
14,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan.....23,870 00
19,000 Pennsylvania R. R. Company, 380 shares stock.....20,585 00
6,050 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 121 shares stock.....6,050 00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock.....2,560 00
40,000 American Steamship Company, 800 shares stock.....30,000 00
256,950 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on city properties.....256,950 00
$1,480,000 Par. Market Value.....$1,514,636 25
Real Estate at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.....$ 120,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurance made.....208,144 16
Balances Due at Agencies, Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and Other Debts Due the Company.....81,014 19
Cash and Scrip, &c., of sundry corporations, estimated value.....8,049 75
Cash in banks.....$128,663 41
In drawer.....8,385 62.....129,049 03
$2,060,953 38

Philadelphia, November 11, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December, proximo, free of taxes.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums for the year ending October 31, 1874, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December, proximo, free of taxes.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless expired within one year after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS C. HAND, JOSEPH H. SEAL, JAMES TRAQUAIR, HENRY P. SLOAN, C. H. CATHERWOOD, N. P. SHORTRIDGE, ANDREW WHEELER, JAMES C. HAND, WM. C. LUDWIG, HUGH CRAIG, JOHN D. TAYLOR, GEO. W. BERNADOU, EDW. LAFOURCADE, H. FRANK ROBINSON, SAML. E. STOKES, WM. G. BOULTON, EDW. DARLINGTON, H. JONES BROOKE, EDW. LAFOURCADE, JAMES B. MCFARLAND, S. MORGAN SMITH, JOHN H. FITCHENER, A. B. BERGER, Pittsburgh, WM. S. BISSELL, Pittsburgh

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

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P. A. MADEIRA,
AGENT.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMAN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

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Our Stock is unusually Full and Complete, and will be kept fully supplied with all the BEST BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS as they are offered in the Eastern Markets. It is a good time now to make purchases, as at no time for the last fifteen years have the prices of Dry Goods been so low as now.

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LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD,
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Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
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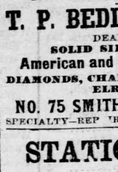

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 17, 1874.

The local supply and demand for money seems to be pretty evenly balanced. The banks seem to be sailing along calmly, but keeping everything taut and in order for any flurry that may occur.

The pleasant Indian summer weather that has for some time prevailed, with its many fascinating features, has hardly stimulated business as a cooler atmosphere will be likely to do. It is not yet cold enough for the pork packers to begin active operations, but they are holding themselves in readiness to commence as soon as a freeze sets in, and the banks that have many of this class of customers are reserving their funds for their use.

Our late advices from the West state that the packers have now figured out the amounts of the credits they shall need, and have been applicants at the banks for the sums to use during the season. The Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Business opened with a fair degree of animation in monetary circles yesterday. There was no change in the general condition of the finance market, yet the activity exhibited was in some measure unexpected, and a comparatively cheerful feeling was enjoyed. All the banks voted secured in fact, to be pretty well satisfied with the situation, and, as a rule, predicted a good week's business in the event of a reasonable change to warrant the allow'ce by packers to commence operations in earnest."

—We have frequently been called on of late to answer inquiries as to whether the numerous forms of checks in use for the purpose of evading the two cent stamp tax are or legal or not. Previous to the construction of the letter of the law and from the rulings of the Internal Revenue Bureau itself, we have answered that although these forms are disreputable and unworthy of any respectable house, yet that they are not subject to the stamp duty.

The "Department" has, however, changed its mind, and has finally "stamped" on the evasion of the revenue law, and addresses the following letter to a Chicago banker:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, November 5, 1874.

SIR: In reply to yours of the 30th ult., that bank checks, drafts and orders payable at sight or on demand, drawn by any party for any amount, upon a bank, banker or trust company, are subject to a stamp tax of two cents, the office cannot regard drafts so drawn, whatever form of words may be used, as other than liable. Very respectfully,

S. DUCKWALL, Commissioner.

This is the latest "ruling," but certainly not the law.

—In the United States Circuit Court, at Omaha, a few days since, Judge Dillon rendered a decision that taxes can be collected from national banks whose capital stock is in Government bonds.

—The United States District Court at New York has decided that an attachment cannot issue a bill under seal and not under oath; that the officers of a corporation cannot be compelled to answer interrogatories under oath because they are not defendants. Nobody but a defendant can be compelled to answer interrogatories in a bill. If the officers of a corporation are made parties, the answer must be under seal and without oath, and the answers must be stated therein according to the knowledge, information and belief of its officers, as obtained from all proper sources of information.

—An Alabama District Court has just decided, as touching the liability of bank stockholder, that each stockholder is liable only to pay a sum which shall bear the same proportion to the whole indebtedness that his stock bears to the whole capital. A decision that will doubtless be read with interest by the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company.

—We take the following report of the earnings of some of the leading railroads from the *Financial Chronicle*. It is gratifying to be able to notice an improvement in their earnings during the past month. The following roads show a balance on the side of increase: The Central Pacific, Atlantic and Pacific, Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Ohio and Mississippi, St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute, and the Iron Mountain.

The returns are given as follows:

RAILROAD EARNINGS IN OCTOBER.

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Pacific	$30,000	$46,650
Burlington, C. Rapids & M	142,314	129,901
Central Pacific	1,567,000	1,370,470
Chicago, Danv'le & Vincennes	34,918	39,099
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago	44,651	38,822
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Ind	399,445	354,350
Denver & Rio Grande	23,704	21,150
Illinois Central	894,097	797,121
Ind. Bloom. & Western	146,958	132,032
International & Gt. Northern	147,797	81,702
Kansas Pacific	258,191	262,310
Marietta & Cincinnati	198,528	184,199
Michigan Central	*435,993	424,492
Mo., Kansas & Texas	253,500	250,747
Ohio & Mississippi	381,022	322,332
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute (main)	123,747	112,376
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute (branches)	65,892	55,722
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South'n	358,776	238,108
St. Louis & Southeastern	*96,087	87,460
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	93,705	118,081
Toledo, Wabash & Western	475,127	528,844
West Wisconsin	87,503	95,567
Total	$8,925,110	$8,492,714

*Three weeks only of October in each year.

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JANUARY 1 TO OCTOBER 31.

	1874.	1873.
Atlantic & Pacific	$4,181,449	$4,179,210
Burl'g'n, C. Rapids & M	1,010,658	955,946
Central Pacific	11,934,000	11,247,270
Cin., Lafayette & Chicago	379,780	324,423
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind	3,455,000	4,161,661
Illinois Central	6,493,302	6,206,954
Ind., Bloom. & Western	1,392,729	1,260,654
Marietta & Cincinnati	1,710,887	1,598,981
Michigan Central	*6,004,289	6,017,962
Mo., Kansas & Texas	2,618,925	2,849,690
Ohio & Mississippi	3,029,489	3,124,504
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute, (main)	1,028,221	1,168,764
do. do. (branches)	550,597	554,330
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So	2,266,702	2,108,568
St. Louis & Southeastern	*1,017,456	1,004,741
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	1,036,321	1,096,581
Toledo, Wabash & Western	4,341,475	4,947,906
West Wisconsin	781,899	1,000,000
Total (exclusive of Wis.)	$52,212,342	$54,000,211

*Three weeks only of October in each year.

In order to show how far earnings were effected by the panic, the following table is compiled of the earnings of leading roads in November 1872 and 1873:

	November. 1873.	1872.
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	$771,000	$702,388
Chicago & Northwestern	1,020,306	1,093,580
Clevel., Col., Cin. & Ind	320,395	370,820
Erie	1,560,023	1,745,729
Illinois Central	626,000	747,000
Lake Shore & Mich. South'n	1,433,733	1,558,420
Michigan Central	607,210	616,024
Ohio & Mississippi	256,235	310,000
Toledo, Wabash & Western	369,695	480,341

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 18, 1874.

REMARKS—The market is in all respects unchanged as to prices, situation, or lookout. It is not our province to speculate upon the causes leading to this state of things, nor will we pretend to when they will be better. When they do change for the better we will make a note of the fact.

But why try to smother over facts? The market is dull, and every one knows it. Stocks of all kinds are in ample supply, but with thousands of able bodied, willing toilers out of employment, where are they to get the means to buy and pay for the luxuries of life so temptingly displayed?

But we will not take up space with general remarks. Below we give a table showing the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	1,115	Apples, bbls	506
Cheese, bxs	470	Corn, sks	340
Wheat, sks	570	Barley, sks	1,552
Rye, sks	100	Oats, sks	4,000
Butter, pkgs	41	Bacon, tcs	50
Potatoes, bus	4,230	Hay, bales	417

Below will be found the wholesale prices of the leading articles sold in this market; the retail rates of course ranging from 10 to 15c higher. Sales of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

FLOUR, MEAL, FLOUR AND FEED.

There is a firmer feeling in the grain market, particularly for old yellow corn. There were no sales made to-day at the Exchange, the members being too intently engaged in the fixing up of matters pertaining to the organization of the Exchange, and now that 15 is fairly on its feet we shall look for the promised good results. We give the following as the ruling of the grain market to-day: Red winter wheat $1 14@1 15; amber and white $1 18@1 20. Oats—new, in sacks, 50@52c; old, 55@60c. Corn—yellow, shelled, 58c; new do 52@56c; mixed 71@75c; car, old 58c; new do 60@70c. Rye $1 00@1 05. Barley—No. 2 $1 20@1 25.

FLOUR—We have no material changes in prices to note, and quote as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 50 @ 9 00; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 25 @ 6 50; in sacks 50c off @ bbl. The following prices of leading dealers are as follows: St. Louis $7 25@7 00; choice brands do white wheat, $7 75@8 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $6 50@6 75; red winter, new do $6 50@6 75; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $6 50; corn meal $4 00; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Supply and demand about equal. Sales, principally on truck, at $21@22 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do. $17 00@19 00; inferior at $14 00@16 00; baled buyers store at about 50@52c ₱ bush.

POULTRY.—We quote spring chickens at 50c ₱ pair; old 60c per pair; Turkeys—not much on sale; dull at 50 per pair. Dressed poultry in fair demand at 10@13c ₱ ℔ for chickens; 12@15c ₱ ℔ for turkeys.

APPLES—Apples at 3@5c ₱ ℔; dried blackberries 10c ₱ ℔; dried peaches have been offered at 9c ₱ ℔; for choice natives. Apple butter is quoted at 55@65c ₱ gallon. Honey is active and firm at 35c ₱ ℔ for clover; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ ℔. Mottled chickens are quoted at $7 00 ₱ bbl; $3 50 ₱ half bbl.

VEGETABLES—Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 40@2 30 ₱ bushel; medium $2 25@2 30; fair to good $2 10@2 20. Onions rule at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl for Southern. Green peas rule at $2 00 ₱ bushel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull, and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13@15c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 10@12c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 18, 1874.

CRUDE.

We have not the slightest change to note in the tone of the oil market, either here or elsewhere. The following sales were made at Parker's, with the prices named:

4,200 bbls, United, at wells	48¾
1,500 bbls, immediate shipment	49
2,000 bbls, immediate shipment	49¼

REFINED.

There is nothing new to report in this market. Prices rule the same as at our last report, and the market is reported dull. We quote standard white: f. o. b. at wells, 8½c; city delivery held at 9½c.

New York—Refined dull; market weak spot 10¼@11c; futures not quotable.

Philadelphia—Refined quiet; standard white 10½@11½c; closing dull.

OIL BARRELS

dull; City $1 40; country $1 30.

TITUSVILLE, November 17.—*The Courier* says: The market to-day was heavy throughout the oil region. Although transactions were few, the trade seemed indisposed and closed quiet. Sales:

1,800 bbls, upper road	75
4,500 bbls, upper road	77½
1,000 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	48¾
4,200 bbls, Parkers, United, at wells	48¾
1,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment	72½
2,000 bbls, Parkers, immediate shipment	71¾

NEW YORK, November 17, closing 16.—The market was dull and prices unsettled. Crude in bulk 5@6c. Refined: sales 5,000 bbls at 10¾c. Cases quoted at 16¾@16½c for shipment. Philadelphia: refined is quoted at 10½c.

TITUSVILLE, November 17.—Market dull at 72½@75.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, November 17.—Market dull and weak; 1,000 bbls sold at 49c; held at 48 @50c.

TIDIOUTE, November 17.—Market weak at 42½c.

PARKERS, November 17.—Market quiet, but there is more confidence on the part of sellers on account of the rain. United, at wells, 47½c; immediate shipment 72½@73½c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—Market quiet; S. W. 10¼@10½c. Crude 4½c in bulk; 8c in barrels; cases 16c; sales and futures not quoted.

Grain Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	1,070
Bushnell	Brilliant O W	1,333
Bushnell	Model O W	1,116
W H McKelvey	Vesta O W	229
Duncan	Cosmos O W	440
Duncan	Cosmos O W	440
Greer & C	Empire O W	166
Total		4,770

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 18, 1874.

REMARKS—The run of stock was not, up to this morning, unusually heavy, and so far as could be ascertained was of a quality well suited to this market.

Should the run continue moderate and of the same character of stock, a lively and paying market may be looked for this week.

The swine market is looming up in proportions, and with the advent of colder weather will vastly increase. Some of the Pittsburgh pork dealers will slaughter here, but as a general thing they will procure their green meats in the West, which, of course will decrease the volume of the home swine market.

The prices were not fairly established this morning, owing to the fact that Eastern buyers were not in attendance, but would be to-morrow.

Prices, however, do not differ from the closing rates of Saturday, which we gave yesterday.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of ores and pig iron for the week ending Saturday, November 14, 1874:

Routes.	Ore.	Receipts. Tons. Pig.	Shipments. Tons. Ore.	Pig.
S. L., I. M. & S. R. W	450	135	75	.....
A. & P. R. W. to St. Louis	.....	490	.....	.....
A. & P. R. W. to Caron	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicf, etc	1,010	40	.....	.....
St. L., K. C. & N. R. W	.....	60	2	.....
St. L., A. & T. H. R. R	.....	20	.....	.....
C., A. & St. L. R. W	.....	10	700	.....
St. L., V., T. H. & I. R. R	.....	10	450	.....
St. L., A. & T. H. R. R	.....	160	50	.....
O. & M. R. W	.....	10	200	.....
St. L., B. & S. R. W	.....	100	13	.....
Total for the week	1,460	930	1,370	.....
Previous week	1,320	1,090	225	80
A. & P. R. W., lead	155	.....	.....	.....
A. & P. R. W., zinc ore	200	.....	.....	.....
A. & P. R. W., zinc ore	190	.....	.....	.....
Previous week	370	.....	.....	.....
Bloomington	30	.....	.....	.....
Republican.				

The Tobacco Crop.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* estimated the aggregate of the tobacco crop in the United States this year at 165,000 hogsheads and 65,000 cases; as compared with 205,000 hogsheads and 140,000 cases in 1873, and 272,000 hogsheads and 145,000 cases in 1872. Adding in the stock left over, the total supply this year is 260,890 hogsheads, as compared with 270,419 in 1873, and 373,806 in 1872. Calculating that the requirements will be the same as previous years, and the supply left in the markets October, 1875, will be only 2,000 hogsheads, as compared with 185,000 this year, and 115,000 in 1875.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 17, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Cornmeal firm at $3 75.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No. 1, spring 96c; No. 2, 89¾@89¾c spot; 89c seller November; 89½c seller December; No. 3, 86c; rejected easier at 81c. Corn closed dull and easier at 78c spot or seller November; 75½c seller the year; new No. 2 mixed 72¼@73c; rejected 75½@76½c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; 36¾c bid spot; 49½c bid seller November; 49½c seller the year; rejected 48¾@48½c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No. 1, 88c. Barley dull and unsettled; $1 34@1 25 spot; $1 30 seller December.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Demand fair and prices advanced $1 50 each on cash or seller the year; $19 55 seller February. Lard—Demand active and prices advanced; closed easier at inside prices; $10 65 cash; $10 80 seller the year; 13c seller February. Bulkmeats firm; partly cured shoulders 7c; short rib middles 9¾@9¾c.

WHISKY—Steady with a moderate demand at 96c.

LATER—On Open Board this afternoon wheat closed at 89¾@89¾c seller December. Corn 77½@78c seller November; 73¾c seller the year. Oats 49¼c seller November.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 17.—Cotton quiet at 16½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 20@1 25. Corn firm and scarce at 65@70c. Oats firm at 54@58c. Rye active at 90c@$1 00. Barley steady at $1 25@1 30. Linseed oil firm at 86c. Lard oil firm. Eggs, butter and cheese steady. Pork—spot nominal; sales of 200 bbls seller January at $19 50; February and market firm at 16c. Bulkmeats quiet at 7½@10c, 10½@10¾c, 10¾@10¾c, all ten to twenty-five days in salt. Bacon—Demand light and stocks ample at 12¾@13¾c, 13¾@14c. Whisky firm at 96c. Green meats quiet; shoulders 6½@6¾c; sides 9¼@9¾c. Hogs dull; good to choice $6 70@7 25.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—Wool in improved demand and holders more disposed to sell; fine, Pennsylvania and State X and XX, double extra and above, 50@55c; extra, 54@55c; medium, 55@57½c; coarse, 50@52½c. New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine, 48@51c; medium, 53@55c; coarse, 50c. Combing, washed, fine, do. unwashed, 42@43c; coarse, unwashed, 36@38c; coarse and medium, washed, 40@42½c; tub washed, 55@60c; extra and merino pulled, 42@47½c; No. 1 and super pulled 44@48c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 17.—There was a steady but moderate package demand for staple domestic goods, and they jobbing branches were fairly active for the season. Cotton goods mainly unchanged in price. Shirting prints in good demand and still sc

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 28, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., November 17, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.02	30	86	S. W.	Gentle	Lt. rain
2 P. M.	30.15	35	87	S.	Fresh	Lt. rain
9 P. M.	30.17	33	95	S. W.	Fresh	Lt. rain

Mean barometer 30.17 Highest thermom.....36
Mean thermom .....32 Lowest thermom.....48
Rainfall.....0.10

GEO. H. ROSS,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

Pardoned.

Samuel Thompson, who was lately convicted in the Fayett County Court of Quarter Sessions, of procuring an abortion on a young woman in Brownsville, and sentenced to a term of three years in the Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the Governor. Thompson is a well known dealer in whisky, and has amassed a large fortune in that business.

The East End Outrage.

Charles Ayres, the negro who was arrested on the charge of assaulting Miss Sallie McCombs, with intent, etc., was brought before Deputy Mayor Irwin, of East Liberty, yesterday morning, for a hearing. The testimony against the prisoner was conclusive, and he was committed to jail to answer the charge.

A Water Works Sentiment.

Colonel W. H. Kerr was among those invited to attend the corner-stone ceremonies at the Water Works foundations. He was unable to be present, owing to his late sickness, but he sent a letter to the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Mitchell, expressing his regret, and offering the following characteristic sentiment:

"Sparkling Water—There is nothing so good for the youthful blood as pure and limpid water."

Another Temperance Lecture.

A man named Thomas Reddick died suddenly on Monday evening at the saloon of Henry Elkins, on Penn avenue. He was a mill hand and had been drinking too much of late. He went into the saloon about ten o'clock and complained that he felt feeling well. Mr. Elkins took him into a back-room, where he laid down. About half an hour afterward it was discovered that he was dead. Coroner McCallin held an inquest, and as it was evident that he died from the effects of intemperance and exposure, a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Allegheny Fire Alarm.

It is expected that the striking apparatus for the Allegheny fire alarm will arrive today. The alarm bell will be at the freight depot Thursday morning. Mr. George Winn, who has been appointed by Chief Crow to take charge of the alarm telegraph during the suspension of Superintendent McCandless, commenced his work yesterday, but so long as Mr. Rodgers, the workingman of Gamewell & Co., will arrive here to-day to make the necessary alterations in the fire alarm telegraph, to connect it with the alarm bell and also to put up the striking apparatus for the bell.

Death of John F. Macfarlane.

The many friends of Mr. John F. Macfarlane will regret to learn of his decease, which occurred on Sunday last, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he has been residing for about two years, in the hope that the climate would benefit his health. He was at home on a visit, about two weeks since, to attend the marriage of his sister, and although in very delicate health, his decease was not thought to be so near. He was a worthy and estimable man, and his death will be sincerely regretted. His remains will be brought home for interment, and the funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Mr. I. G. Macfarlane, Wilkinsburg.

Theft of Jewelry.

Some days ago the wife of Mr. Wm. Spencer, proprietor of a saloon on Smithfield street, near Fourth avenue, was robbed of a gold chain and other jewelry, valued in all at $100. The theft was committed in daylight, it is supposed, the jewelry having been left by Mrs. S. in her room on Fourth avenue. Suspicion attached to one Wm. Carson, and he was arrested by Officer Johnston, on a warrant issued by Alderman Donaldson, and was last night brought to the Central station house for safe keeping, it being too late to take him up to jail. This is rather a mixed case, and as other arrests will probably follow, it is deemed best not to say anything further about it at this time.

A Husband Shot by His Wife.

Monday night a well known hotel clerk of this city received a bullet in his right shoulder, the party handling the pistol from which the missile was discharged being none other than the wife of his bosom. It seems that for some time past the wife has suspected her husband of paying attentions to other women, and it was while her mind was in a state frenzy, caused by some very recent act of supposed recreancy, that the shot was fired. The wounded man was carried to his rooms, on Duquesne Way, not far from the scene of the shooting, where he is receiving medical attention. His wound is pronounced not dangerous.

Another Farce.

Another farce in the shape of an investigation was enacted last evening in City Hall. The sub-committee appointed by the Police Committee to investigate the conduct of Chief of Police Irwin, and ascertain whether he was entitled to full pay for October, met in the City Clerk's room, and some four or five reporters were examined. Their testimony was to the effect that they had not seen the Chief about the Mayor's office frequently of late, but they didn't know whether he was attending to his duties or not. After waiting some time for Mr. Harrizel, the committee decided that no evidence had been produced against the Chief, and that they would recommend that his warrant be ordered for October. Before proceeding with the hearing, Chief Irwin stated that he had sworn to his time, and that if any one disputed it they could have remedy in a charge of perjury. He was not conscious of neglecting his duty.

An Appeal.

To all Christians and friends of liberal Christianity in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, Greeting:

BELOVED FRIENDS.—The First Universalist Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa., after having encountered numerous difficulties, was steadily increasing in vigor and cheering our hearts with the promise of final success, when it was suddenly arrested by financial embarrassment, another sad result of the late panic. And, in this extremity, we make an earnest and importunate appeal to all liberal Christians and friends of liberal Christianity, imploring you in the name of God and humanity to come immediately to the rescue and aid in saving our beloved cause while there is hope. A meeting has been called to convene at the Universalist Church, corner of third avenue and Grant street, this evening (Wednesday) at half past 7:30 to consult and adopt measures to accomplish the above object.

All are cordially invited.

By order of the Board,
J. A. ROBINSON, Secretary.

The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Railway.

This new extension of the great Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, opened for freight business on Monday last, and on Monday next passenger trains will be put on. It leaves the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore and Ohio at Chicago Junction, a point eighty-nine miles north of Newark, Ohio, and follows a course about midway between the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, passing through the flourishing towns of Republic, Tiffin, Fostoria, New Baltimore, Deshler, Holgate, Defiance and Hicksville, in Ohio; and Auburn, Arilla, Albion, Milford, Syracuse and New Bremen, in Indiana. The original plan of the road contemplated an extension to Pittsburgh, to connect with the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, which is now constructing a "cut-off" with a view to this connection. When this gap of about one hundred and sixty-five miles is filled, the saving in distance between Baltimore and the West, over the Baltimore route, will be about seventy miles.

The Charlotte Furnace.

The increased products of the Isabella, the Lucy, the Dunbar and other furnaces, have been subjects of much interest to iron manufacturers. A correspondent, in response to a request of Dr. Frank Cowan, gives the product of the Charlotte Furnace, which of late has exhibited a marked increase. The ordinary rate had been 255 tons per week. For the week ending October 24th, her product was 291 tons, and for the ending October 31st, it reached 319½ tons, with no signs of diminution at last accounts! The proportions of native Lake Superior and hematite ores have not been changed, and the coke and limestone are the same. The causes of the increase are thus given: Lower temperature and consequent dryness of the air; the dry condition of the stock, both ores and fuel, no rain having fallen at the furnace for several weeks; and the fact that the ores have been comparatively free from clays, slate, etc. the result of more careful selection at the mines and in the stockhouse. The ores used have been Lake Superior, one-eighth, balance about equally divided between "Bloomfield" (brown hematite) and native carbonates—average yield being forty-five per cent. The temperature of the hot blast has not been increased—it being the rule never to carry over eight hundred degrees F. The correspondent remarks that more iron could doubtless be produced with a higher temperature of blast, but it would be at the expense of the hot blast pipes, and quality of metal.

THE MURDER OF GOTTHARDT WAHL.

Full Confession of Meyer—He States that Murray Did the Shooting While He Held the Horses—He Gives a Sketch of His Own History—Murray Reticent.

"Murder will out" is an aphorism that holds good, we believe, in a majority of cases. No doubt Frederic Meyer, who, together with William Murray, is confined in the county jail on the charge of murdering Gottholdt Wahl, thought so yesterday after reflecting upon the evidence given before the Coroner's jury. Yesterday morning, during an interview with a detective, he stated that the murder weighed heavily on his mind, and he wished to unburden himself, and straightway, without a threat being made, or an inducement held out, he made a full confession.

INTERVIEWED BY A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COMMERCIAL.

Upon learning the fact that Meyer had confessed, a reporter of this paper visited the jail and asked an interview with the prisoners, which was readily accorded by Warden Smith. He found Murray engaged in conversation with his counsel, W. D. Moore, Esq., who, upon seeing the reporter, very properly advised his client to keep his mouth shut—a piece of advice altogether unnecessary in that case, for Murray is evidently an old and cool hand in his business, and one not likely to "give himself away" by over much talk. After shaking hands with Murray, and explaining the object of his visit, the reporter asked a question or two, but was soon satisfied that an interview in that quarter would not be likely to result in obtaining any information touching the terrible crime with which the man is charged. While he did not refuse to talk, his conversation was so prone to run upon other subjects that the reporter was glad to hand him over to his counsel.

The COMMERCIAL representative then turned his attention to

FREDERIC MEYER, THE ALLEGED ACCOMPLICE.

Meyer was sitting on a bench in the corridor, on the opposite side from that occupied by Murray, and when accosted he spoke pleasantly and freely, making substantially the following statement: My right name is not Frederic Meyer; I only assumed that name since I came to Pittsburgh, which was last Wednesday a week ago; my real name is Casper Ill; I was born in Baden, and was thirty-four years old last October; I came to this country twenty-two years ago. Soon after landing in New York I went to St. Louis, where I learned the trade of a trunk maker; worked there at my trade until 1864, when I enlisted in the gunboat service. At the close of the war I returned to St. Louis, where I worked at my trade for several years. My wife did [illegible] from me, she afterwards married another man, and is now living in Leavenworth. From St. Louis I went, about a year ago, to Indianapolis, where I had been working ever since, until I left there to come East. I first met Murray between Toledo and Cleveland. I was then in company with another man, named Nat. Erkins, and we had just come from Toledo. We threw went on to Cleveland together, and then we got separated from Erkins. Murray and I went to Pittsburgh together, took lodgings at the house on Third street, where we were arrested. Murray proposed that we stick together. He had money, and I had none, and he paid all our bills. He told me he made money by

BREAKING INTO HOUSES AND ROBBING ON THE HIGHWAY.

After we became acquainted, Murray told me to say he was a railroad man.

Myers then went on to detail the circumstances of the murder of Wahl, saying that he held the horses while Murray did the shooting. His statements agree substantially in every respect with those of the witnesses who testified at the inquest. When they had got back to their boarding house, after the murder, Murray said, "I am afraid I shot that man." Myers said, "I guess not; he would have made more fuss." Murray responded, "I am pretty sure I hit him. Keep your mouth shut; don't talk even to me about it; they can never prove it on us."

During Myers' recital Murray came over and stood near him, whereupon Myers grew very nervous and seemed afraid to proceed. Murray stood regarding him a moment, and said: "Business is business, and every man should attend to his business to himself. What are you whining about (to Myer)? You are safe here, with good strong walls around you, and nobody is going to harm you. As for this gentleman (pointing at the reporter) is going to print whatever you tell him, and he is right. But every man should keep his business to himself."

After delivering this speech Murray entered into conversation with the reporter on various topics, but carefully avoiding a discussion of the murder. He was particularly careful in his replies to the simplest questions, seeming to weigh his words with the greatest care. He said he was forty years of age, was born in New York, and had been engaged there in the dry goods business. He had not, he said, been in Indianapolis or Toledo for fourteen years. He came to this city from Philadelphia. The statement was made in the presence of Myers (Casper Ill), the speaker, the while, keeping his eyes upon the latter. Myers was unable to withstand the sharp, threatening gaze of his companion, and cowered before him, hiding his face in abject fear. He soon arose and entered his cell, after which Murray walked away from the reporter, thus closing the interview. Just as the reporter was about leaving, however, Murray called to him, and coming near he asked in a whisper, "What has he (Myers) been telling you?" The reporter replied that he had made a full confession, upon which Murray said, in a tone betraying some surprise and agitation, "Has he, indeed! Well, well!"

THE RESERVOIRS.

A New Difficulty Encountered—A Bed of Quicksand Discovered.

A new and altogether unexpected difficulty has, it is said, been encountered in the prosecution of the work in the larger compartment of Hiland avenue reservoir. As is generally known, the excavation in this compartment is not yet completed, and the workmen have discovered a bed of quicksand lying so near the bottom of the reservoir as to render it unsafe, or perhaps altogether impossible, to put in the puddle without first removing the sand. Neither the area nor the depth of this sand deposit have been as yet accurately determined, but the investigations already made indicate that the deposit is an extensive one. The engineer, Mr. Kennedy, has seen enough to warrant him in saying that the cost of the work will be largely increased if the sand has to be removed and its place supplied with puddle. It is thought that wherever the sand exists near the bottom of the reservoir, it will require the removal of at least four feet in depth, to be replaced by puddle. As the contractors have agreed to excavate the earth by the yard, of course the additional expense, if the sand has to be removed, will fall upon the city. The sub-committee on Reservoirs has been called to meet to-morrow afternoon, and it is understood the meeting has reference to this matter. It is hoped this new difficulty may be overcome in such way as to prevent any serious additional outlay, but until the extent of the sand bed is determined, it is useless to speculate as to what may or ought to be done. Sometimes these deposits are quite limited in extent, being confined to mere "pockets," and if this should be the case here the difficulty can be easily overcome. Should the deposit be extensive, it might be best to leave an amount of dirt over it, sufficient to make a good, impervious bottom, when puddled and concreted. This would give an uneven bottom, and diminish the capacity of the reservoir, but those disadvantages may be forced upon the city in order to save expense.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

Meeting of the Exchange—Flattering Prospects.

The meeting of the Corn and Produce Exchange yesterday was largely attended and many new members were admitted.

The refusal of the railroad companies to grant some requests made was discussed, and it was agreed to leave the matter to the committee having the matter in charge for the present. The President stated that the committee had succeeded in getting the railroad companies to reduce the rates on excessive freights to price and a half, which was thought to be a very fair and just price. The reduction on excessive weights is to commence on the first of December. The companies have formerly been charging three and four prices for cars loaded with more than the established weight, which will be discontinued after the first of next month, and he stated that those merchants who were charges the former prices now, could, by applying to the freight agent, get the advantage of the price and a half rate for excessive weights.

The President then appointed the following standing committee:

Membership—R. D. Elwood, M. F. Herron and Wm. Culp.

Finance—S. C. Houck, John Hood and O. M. Head.

Rooms—John Rose, Henry Rea, Jr., and Wm. Culp.

Standards—A. M. Marshall, O. M. Head and John Hood.

The initiation fee was fixed at $5 and the members stepped up promptly and deposited with their Secretary, Mr. Robert Duff.

German American Insurance Company of Pennsylvania.

At a meeting held last night by the stockholders of the above company it was resolved to increase its capital stock to $250,000. ROB. ABEL, Secretary.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

Another Meeting to Organize for Protection to Animals—By-Laws Adopted —Letter from James Park, Jr., Esq.

Another meeting of citizens was held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, for the purpose of completing the organization of a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

In the absence of the President, Mr. George J. Luckey, Vice-President, was called to the chair.

Mr. Street, Secretary, read the minutes of the preceding meeting, which were approved.

Mr. Ritenour, from the Committee on By-Laws, made report, which was acted upon section by section.

On motion of Mr. Colton, the name of the society was made the "Allegheny County Humane Society," its object being the prevention of cruelty to animals.

The officers of the Society were fixed as follows: President, six Vice Presidents, four of whom shall be ladies, a Solicitor, a Secretary and Treasurer and an Executive Committee of fifteen, ten of whom shall be ladies.

The annual fees were fixed at $5, and life memberships $100.

The Executive Committee shall appoint a Superintendent and such agents as may be deemed advisable. The appointment of the Superintendent to be subject to the approval of the society.

Mr. Byram, from the Committee on Membership, reported progress.

The Chairman, in a few remarks, urged each member present to aid the good work, by bringing friends with them to the meetings.

LETTER FROM JAMES PARK, JR., ESQ.

The Secretary read the following letter from James Park, Jr., Esq.:

PITTSBURGH, November 17, 1874.

To the adjourned meeting "for the purpose of reorganizing" "The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

Appreciating the kind preference you have evinced, in proposing me for the position of President of your society, I regret that—owing to my constant business engagements—I am compelled to decline acting as your presiding officer. We have, in our cities, many gentlemen, excellent and capable, whose time is not occupied in active business. Please select one of these, and thus give him an opportunity of superintending an enterprise which commends itself to every humane and christian person. The press, which is, at all times, on the side of justice and right, has been, and is now, with you, therefore with an organization, whose officers will give the movement close attention, you cannot fail in the accomplishment of the good work.

Very truly yours,
JAMES PARK, JR.

The communication was accepted and some discussion took place as to who should fill the vacancy. Several names were suggested, but it was decided to postpone action and find a proper person to fill the position who will accept the duties.

Mr. L. H. Eaton, Vice President, favored postponement, and hoped that some well-known citizen could be induced to accept.

The society then adjourned until Tuesday afternoon next at 3½ o'clock.

JUMPED HIS BAIL.

Escape Through the Window of the Mayor's Office.

A hearing in the case of Mathias Bolingberg, who is charged with adultery, was to have taken place before the Acting Mayor yesterday at three o'clock. The defendant, who was under bail in the sum of $2,000, was present at the time fixed with his bondsman, Mr. Joseph Sowellsberg, as also were the prosecutor and the attorneys. While awaiting the coming of the Acting Mayor, Mr. Sowellsberg let it be noised that he did not intend to renew his bond, and the defense also gave out that a hearing would be waived and other bail entered. Bolingberg's attorney asked the Clerk if he could not take bail for Court, and being answered in the negative stepped into the "little back room" with the prisoner. Soon after the attorney returned to the middle room, and it was not long until a young lady, who had been seated in the back apartment, came out and announced that a man had jumped out of the window, saying, "This is a bad scrape I'm in."

The Acting Mayor soon after appeared, and defendant's bail was declared forfeited. The bond sets forth that the prisoner shall not leave without the order of the Court.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Julius Cæsar" will be repeated tonight. Mr. Barrett's personation of *Cassius* is one of those dramatic treats which come seldom and ought not to be neglected. With the able assistance of Messrs. Ellsler and Archbold, he gives an entertainment fit for the most cultivated and critical audiences; and such we hope to see at the Opera House on the last performance of this splendid play.

Academy of Music.

The rain last night probably prevented a great number of people from attending the performance at the Academy of Music. The drama of "Camille" has been played here often; but we doubt whether it ever had a better rendering, so far as the leading part is concerned, than that given by Miss Dargon on this occasion. Her conception of the character is admirable, and her performance of it clean-cut and brilliant. In the passages calling for the display of strong emotions Miss Dargon particularly excels, and won from the limited number present hearty, even enthusiastic plaudits. The scene with *Armand's* father was a masterpiece of acting on her part.

Of the support given by the members of the company, the less said the better. A word of advice to them will not be out of place here. Let them give a little more time to the study of their lines, and not mar the pleasure given by Miss Dargon, by calling on her so often to play the *role* of prompter.

Tonight a new society drama entitled "Unmasked," will be given for the first time in this city. Seats can be secured during the day at the box office.

Library Hall.

The attendance at Library Hall last evening, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, exceeded by far any previous evening of the course—every available seat being filled. The performances by Grace Greenwood and Mrs. Ames elicited enthusiastic applause. The finest representation of the evening was that of the "night scene" in Macbeth by Mrs. Ames. The most humorous and mirth provoking, that of "Tabitha Tattler," Grace Greenwood's own production.

The first performance was a recitation by Mrs. Ames—"High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," which was beautifully rendered. Her enunciation was very distinct, and the gesticulations appropriate and graceful.

Mrs. Ames is of medium height, possessing a well-developed figure, and makes a pleasing appearance upon the rostrum. For this reading she was dressed in a costume of velvet and silk, with very handsome jetted lace overskirt and fichu. This dress, together with her powdered hair, gave her the appearance of being much older than she is, which illusion is dispelled by her subsequent toilets; all of which are pronounced tasteful. To-night she makes her first appearance in Macbeth, which is a plain trained black velvet elaborately trimmed in gold lace. Her "Wounded Amie Death" and "Poe's Raven," were finely rendered, and richly deserving of the great applause they won, as was also her "Lady Peazle."

Grace Greenwood is too well known to need description. Those who have once seen her genial, kindly face, will not soon forget it. She selects pieces well adapted to her voice; thus losing the least bit of the sound, and seems so thoroughly a part of the subject she takes in hand, that the audience is in sympathy with her at once. Her "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse," by Carleton, was full of pathos, and so true to nature, that one would find their eyes unconsciously filling with tears. But her "Deacon" dispelled the last drop of sadness, and showed the versatility of her talent, by the ease with which she takes that difficult step "from the sublime to the ridiculous."

Next Tuesday evening, Stewart Rogers, "The Actor of the Platform," will give character sketches.

English Opera.

Pittsburgh is to be favored by a short visit from Miss Clara Louise Kellogg and her English Opera Company, directed by Mr. C. D. Hess. They will sing in Library Hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, December 3d, 4th and 5th, and at a matinee on Saturday. The company as at present organized is stronger than ever before, and includes, first, Miss Kellogg, Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, all favorites; Miss Annie Beaumont, a stranger, but said to be a very fine singer; Messrs. Joseph Maas, William Carleton, S. C. Campbell, William Castle, Henry Peakes, A. Duffield, W. H. Manley and Edward Seguin, with Mr. A. Pedigran as musical director. The chorus is new, carefully selected, and the largest that ever came here with an opera troupe. The company have thus far this season, despite the "hard times," met with the most encouraging success; and we hope their visit here may be equally profitable.

Tremble's Varieties Theater.

Lulu Delmay, Dan Mason, Billy Landis, the Waite sisters, Cotton and Birdue, and all the favorites will appear at the matinee this afternoon, and again this evening. Go and hear them.

Another Railroad Project.

The extension of the Western Maryland Railroad to Johnstown, Pa., is now being agitated. The link suggested is from Hagerstown to Johnstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, distance one hundred miles, through Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset and Cambria counties, Pennsylvania. The route surveyed, though mountainous and costly, would greatly shorten the distance between Baltimore and all western points. It is estimated that ten millions of dollars would construct the road, and fully equip it for a paying business, which it is confidently predicted by its projectors would be made to induce the city of Baltimore to provide the ways and means.

PATRICK CONNOR, on the charge of larceny of a watch from a young lady named Nora Burns, was held by Mayor Fleming in three hundred dollars bail for his appearance at Court.

WHARF COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday—The Coal Men Complain of Obstacles to Navigation.

The Monongahela Wharf Committee met yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ihmsen in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of hearing the complaints of the Coal Exchange in reference to the obstruction of the navigation of the Monongahela river.

Captain N. J. Bigley, on behalf of the Coal Exchange, stated that the river interests were seriously interfered with by reason of the filling out into the channel of the river. At the Pan Handle bridge the filling had extended beyond the pier of the channel span. The Try street sewer, which empties just above the bridge, has been extended, by private parties, some eighty feet beyond low water mark, and the deposits from the sewer have already formed a bar, and so contracted the channel that it is almost impossible to get more than one boat through at a time. At other points also, the cinder banks have been extended some distance into the channel, and as the city derives considerable revenue from the interest, it is thought that some steps ought to be taken to protect so important a branch of the industries of our community. The speaker recommended that the mouth of the Try sewer be turned down the river, as that would prevent the debris from the sewer settling and forming a bar. He also recommended the committee to order sign boards to be placed on the banks of the river, notifying parties to desist from emptying cinder on the river banks.

Further remarks were made by other members of the Exchange, by which the statements of Captain Bigley were corroborated, but nothing additional was ascertained further than that it would require five feet more water than is now in the river to float a boat over the bar, and that the coal men had dredged it at their own expense before and were now doing it again.

City Attorney Bigelow was then summoned before the committee, and stated that in his opinion the city had no jurisdiction over the river below the low water line. He called the attention of the committee, however, to a section of the city code, attaching a penalty to any person found placing obstructions in the river, and stated that actions might be brought against persons who placed the cinders there. He said he would notify all persons to desist from this practice.

Action on the matter was, however, postponed until the next meeting.

On motion, the City Attorney was directed to prepare an ordinance creating a wharf on the South Side, after which the committee adjourned.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Pittsburgh as Compared With Other Cities.

We publish below a table giving a comparison of figures regarding the fire departments of Pittsburgh and six other cities of the Union, for the year 1873. The table shows, for each city, the total number of companies (engines, hook and ladder, and hose), the running expenses, the fires, the total loss, insurance, and the net loss. The figures are taken from the published reports of the different cities now on file in the office of our Board of Fire Commissioners, including Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Boston and Baltimore. All that need be said in explanation is that the figures under head of net loss for Boston and Cincinnati show the excess of loss over insurance, and in the case of the property holders, as is shown in the case of Pittsburgh and other cities. All the figures for Boston are only for ten months, viz.: January 1 to October 31, the last two months under head of running expenses is the total expenditures, New York and Brooklyn reports for 1873, have never been received here—perhaps never published.

1873.	No. of Companies.	Ring of Companies.	No. of Fires.	Total Loss.	Insurance.	Nett Loss.
Pittsburgh	14	110, 416, 212	1	$ 211,989	$ 152,789	$ 59,200
Cleveland	14	151, 638, 157	1	348,400	Not given.	Not given.
St. Louis	16	200, 870, 203	1	899,553	704,935	194,600
Philadelphia	35	376, 1000, 381	1	1,000,000	600,000	400,000
Boston	33	533, 366, 325	2	2,548,886	1,920,394	627,951
Baltimore	13	146, 981, 210	1	982,628	Not given.	256,852
Cincinnati	22	254, 231, 195	1	666,905	410,247	256,852

Pittsburgh is the lowest in the list and Baltimore comes next, but the amount of the loss in the latter case is left out in the statement of Chief White that the monumental city is deficient in apparatus.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

John McKinley, of Parker's, charged with passing counterfeit money, was acquitted.

A *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of the United States vs. Perry Johnson, indicted for passing counterfeit money.

The case of the United States vs. John H. Stewart have been continued.

The civil list will be taken up this morning.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Hubley, Adams & Co., city, bankrupts. On motion of T. C. Lazear, Esq., an injunction was granted against the German American Bank *et al.*, with leave to move for the dissolution of the same before the fourth Monday of April next.

Newell Pier, Corry, Erie county, bankrupt. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for final hearing before Register Woodruff, at Erie.

McDaniel & Co., Cannonsburg, Washington county, bankrupts. On motion of John W. Donnan, solicitor, an order was made for the sale of unsettled book accounts.

The assignee is directed to report the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens of Wm. Smith & Son *et al.* creditors, and the same referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

William Andrew, Mercer county, bankrupt. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented and the usual order made for final hearing upon the same before Register Woodruff, at Erie.

Supreme Court—Justice Agnew, Sharswood, Mercur and Gordon.

ADMISSIONS.

On motion of John M. Thompson, Esq., Washington D. Brandon, of Butler, and on motion of J. L. Bigham, Esq., Thomas B. Alcorn, of Allegheny city, were admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

ARGUMENTS.

The argument in Yarnall vs. Yarnall vs. Grinnell *et al. certiorari* to the Common Pleas of Fayette, was continued by Boyle for defendant in error.

Clark *et al.* vs. Rom's administrator, error to the Common Pleas of Greene. Argued by Sayers for plaintiff in error and contra.

Keener vs. Pennington. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene. Argued by Crawford for plaintiff in error, and Buchanan contra.

Farmers and Drovers' National Bank of Waynesburg vs. Commissioners of Greene county. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene. Argued by Crawford for plaintiff in error, and Black contra.

Garlow *et. al.* vs. Sicklesmith *et al.* Error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. Argued by Black for plaintiff in error and Buchanan contra.

Winternitz vs. the Commonwealth. Error to the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county. Argued by Winternitz for plaintiff in error and McCombs contra.

Johnson vs. Huese. Error to the Common Pleas of Greene. Argued by Purman for plaintiff in error, and Black contra.

Chadwick's appeal. *Certiorari* to the Orphans' Court of Greene. Argued by Purman for appellants, and Wilson contra.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

J. B. McKinney vs. James Potts *et al.* Action in replevin for a lot of lumber. On trial before Judge Ewing.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The case of Bonsall vs. Byers & Co. has gone to the jury.

Fry vs. Vandezer. Action for work and labor done. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Michael Glistch, charged on two indictments with selling liquor to minors, on oath of W. J. Ross, plead *nolo contendere* to one indictment, and a *nolle prosequi* was allowed at the instance of the prosecutor on the payment of the costs by the defendant.

Frank Blessing, indicted on oath of V. K. McElheny for selling liquor on election day, was found guilty.

Adam Rosenberger, indicted on oath of David F. Rees for selling liquor on Sunday, was found guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Sauters. Two indictments for selling liquor to minors and two for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of V. K. McElheny. Defendant plead *nolle contendere* to one of the charges for selling on Sunday, and *nolle prosequi* allowed on each of the other three cases.

Jacob Kinlin, indicted on oath of Barbara Barthalt for fornication and bastardy, plead guilty.

F. A. Myers was tried on three indictments for selling liquor to minors and one for selling on Sunday, on oath of Mrs. A. S. Aber, and found guilty on each indictment.

Chas. Wagner, indicted for selling liquor on Sunday and allowing a fire to be drank on his premises, was convicted on the second count and acquitted on the first. Jas. W. Hamilton was the prosecutor.

John P. Wacker pleaded guilty to two indictments for selling liquor on Sunday, charged by Wm. B. Ross and Jos. K. Turner, respectively, and a *nolle prosequi* was allowed on each of two indictments for similar offenses, charged by the same parties.

Louis Zeller, pleaded guilty to selling liquor on Sunday, charged by William Adams.

Johanna Buettner was placed on trial on four indictments for illegal liquor selling but a *nol pros.* was allowed in each case, it appearing that another person had rented the saloon from her and informed her that he had a license, which was not the fact.

TRIAL LIST TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Jas. A. Hunter,	R. B. Coulter,
Samuel Floyd,	Anthony Hopper (2),
Robert Fife (3),	Pat Curloy,
August Geisler,	Morris Freel,
H. Lutz,	Wm. Printy,
Chas. Bombach,	Michael Sweeny,
J. V. Froebe,	Henry Tool,
Jas. Campbell,	Fred. Guckert,
John Herner,	Thos. Kerr,
Henry Schupe (4),	Albert Stanley,
Thos. Scanlon,	Nich. Williams (2),
J. P. Thompson, *et al.*	J. Rosenberger (4),
Fred. Vogle (3),	John Crilling (2),
Nicholas Steiner,	Frank Wolf (4),
Franz Serwitz,	Gotlieb Dramble (4),
Barbara Stein,	Geo. Auber (2),
Tully McIntyre (6)	Jenkinson *et al.*

SHOVING THE QUEER.

Arrest, Confession and Committal for Trial.

Yesterday afternoon, a man giving his name as James Porter, was arrested by Harrison Miller, of Mayor Blackmore's police, on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and brought before United States Commissioner McCandless, who heard the case. Mr. Reed appeared for the United States, and the prisoner was not represented by counsel. It appeared at the hearing that, on last Saturday evening a man who gave his name as Johnson, called at the grocery store of A. H. Rahenkamp, on Magee street, and bought a bill of goods amounting to four or five dollars, and tendered a twenty dollar United States National Currency note (the Market National Bank, New York), which was received by Herman Gilles, a boy who clerks in the store, and the right amount of change handed back. Mr. Johnson ordered a bill of the goods to be made out, which, with the goods, he ordered to be taken to the house of Mary Kessler, on Gibbon street. It subsequently was ascertained that the bill was a counterfeit, and a very dangerous one, and officer Miller was notified of the fact and given a description of the man, whom he succeeded in finding and arresting. The man gave his name as James Porter, and said he was from Connellsville. He had shaven off his moustaches and made other changes in his appearance since the time of shoving the bill. He finally acknowledged having passed the bill, and says he got it from a man in Allegheny. The Commissioner deemed the evidence sufficient to hold the prisoner, and fixed his bail at $500, in default of which he was committed to the Allegheny county jail for trial at the next term of the United States District Court.

New Mail Schedule.

The changes in the schedule of the outgoing mails are given as follows: The first Eastern mail leaves on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 2:51 A. M.; the Altoona Way Mail at 8:15 A. M.; through Eastern mails leave at 12:51 P. M.; 4:21 P. M., and 7:46 P. M., about thirty minutes later than formerly. The mail via the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad and Connellsville route, leaves about one hour later than formerly.

Another Railroad Accident.

A fatal accident occurred last evening on the Connellsville Railroad, near the new gas works, Fourteenth ward. An unknown colored man was run over and almost instantly killed, his body being considerably mangled. The remains were taken to the station house near by, on Second, avenue from whence the Coroner will remove them.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE committee of iron manufacturers and puddlers will meet again this afternoon.

THE Howard-Lowry investigation committee, after a long adjournment, will reassemble on Thursday evening.

THE Legab brothers and their companions have been held for trial for the robbery of Burland's hat store.

THE subjoined was rather remarkable, in that it was the first rainy day in a month or more. It will take several such to bring us a "coalboat rise."

HON. SAMUEL JOSEPHS, of Philadelphia, is in this city, setting up the members of the Legislature from this county for Heister Clymer, for United States Senator.

CHARLES DALZELL, arrested by Officer Conlon, was committed for trial yesterday for larceny. The accused broke through the window of Marvin's bakery and took a package of crackers. He was satisfying his hunger when arrested.

FOUR men named John Gipart, Thomas Daly, John Baum and Charles Long, were sent to the workhouse for ninety days each, by Mayor Fleming, for entering the house of John Ross, on the Tenth ward, Allegheny, and smashing the furniture.

YESTERDAY, a little boy named Charles Lawman, while playing in the stable of Thomas Harr, on Hland avenue, Twenty, was kicked on the head by Mr. B.'s horse, and seriously injured. The lad was carried to the house of his parents, on Benton alley.

IT WAS rumored yesterday that Porter Ramsey and John Deeny, who escaped from the Sheriff recently while on their way to the Workhouse to serve a two years' sentence, are under arrest in Cincinnati for robbing a citizen of eight hundred dollars.

M. J. F. ZIMMERMAN, business manager of the Kellogg English Opera Company, arrived in this city yesterday from Cincinnati. The Kellogg Troupe appear at the Mercantile Library Hall for three nights and a matinee, commencing Thursday evening, December 3d.

PETER GALLAHER was sent to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, by the Allegheny authorities, on account of a sprained ankle, which he received in a scuffle with the police, who had arrested him for raising a disturbance at the house of John Brown, of Pleasant Valley.

HOLLINGER, of the South Diamond, Allegheny, eating house, rang his dinner bell so vigorously in the market house yesterday as to stir up wrathful feelings in Hastings, the Market Clerk, who charged the proprietor with disorderly conduct, and he was required to pay a fine of one dollar and costs.

The *Chronicle* says: "We leave it to the reader to add from the Fire Department expenses as presented just such an amount as he will deem fairly chargeable to that service, on account of the Water Works extension. If we did not use water for extinguishment of conflagrations, the works might be made on a considerably smaller scale."

MR. JAMES H. MITCHELL, of the firm of Mitchell, Stevenson & Co., lost a very valuable horse on Monday night. The animal had run a nail in one of its feet, and the wound festered and caused inflammation, which spread to the body and produced death. The horse was fast, possessed all the good qualities of a family horse, and was valued at $2,500.

REV. FATHER O'BRIEN, who was pastor of the Manchester Catholic Church, and who died at Gallitzin, on Sunday evening, was ordained here last spring, and was about twenty-seven years of age. Consumption had taken hold of his system, and he had gone to the home of his uncle, Rev. Ryan, at Gallitzin, where he died. His remains will be interred to-day, in the burying ground at Gallitzin,